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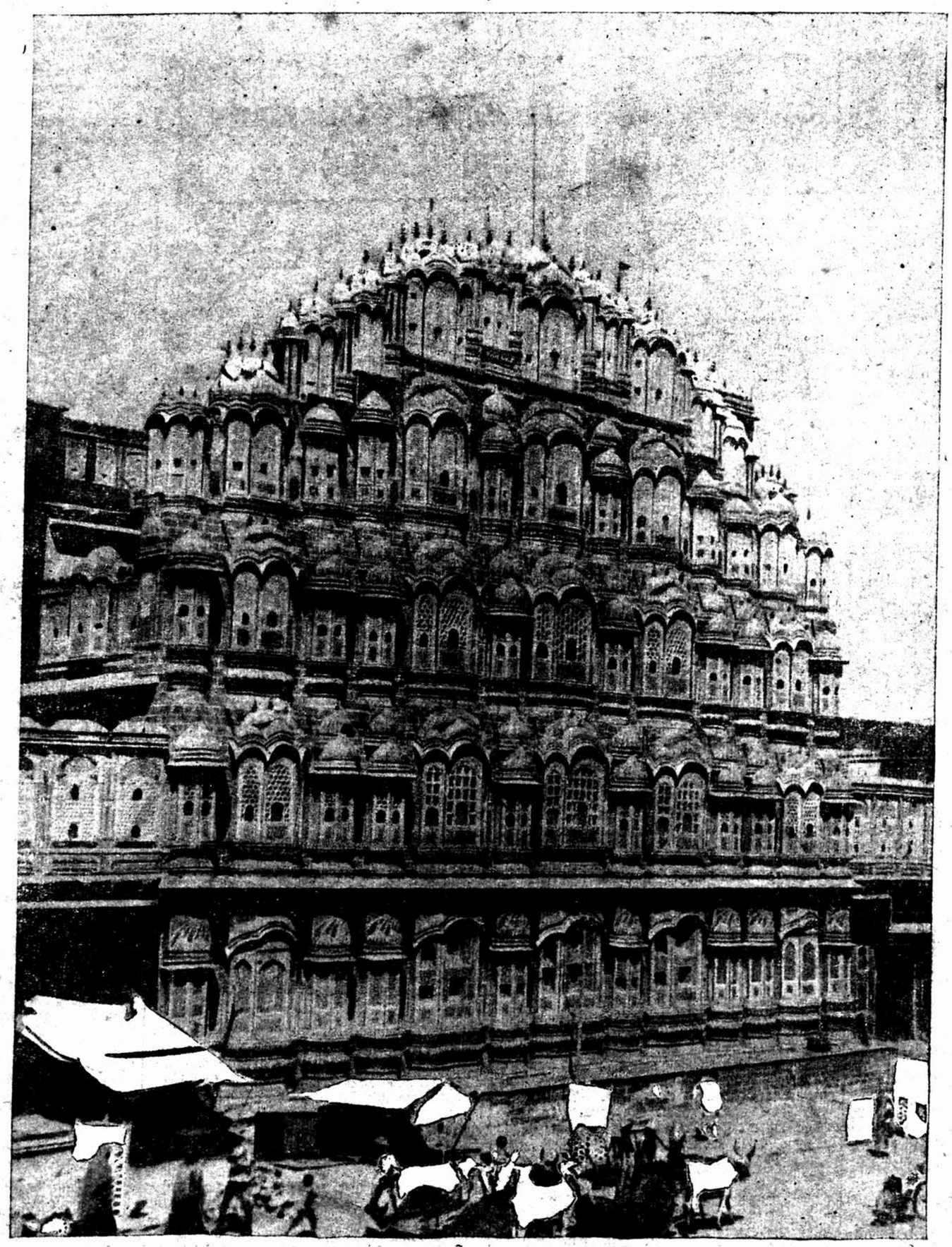

—*Udit Gopal.*

THE TRAIL OF OPIUM

(See Page 3)

The Hours Of Her Day

By Mrs. S. J.

This story of an average middleclass Indian woman's everyday life is so ordinary as almost to sound extra-ordinary! We commend it particularly to our Bright Young Things!

The loud clopping steps of the milkman coming up the winding staircase awakened Yamunabai.

She rose quickly and hastened to the door to forestall his thunderous knock which, if it could not awaken the dead, could certainly awaken the entire household. She was just in time, for when she opened the door the "Dhoodh-wallah" was already there. Like figures in a pantomime show they went through the daily ritual she extended to him a shining detshie, he took it in one hand and with the other carefully measured out the precious fluid into it. She took it back from him and gently closed the door after her.

Yamunabai proceeded to the kitchen. That was her domain, a tidy orderly place it was too. The brass utensils neatly arranged on the rack were brightly burnished. On the corner shelf was a row of brass containers which gleamed in the electric light. The sigree stood ready for lighting. Yamunabai set the match to a swab of asbestos soaked in kerosene and placed it under the coals.

While it ignited a slow fire in the damp coals (dry crackling coal existed only in the Bombay housewife's imagination) Yamunabai completed her toilette. When she returned to the kitchen, her face was bright and adorned by a vermillion 'tilak', her hair shone (with) combing and her saree was tight round her waist. She was ready for the day's work. She boiled the milk; she made tea; she cleaned the rice; she put the 'dhal' to soak; she peeled the potatoes; she diced the vegetables. The dough required kneading. Her dexterous hands pounded and pummelled, pummelled and pounded till the dough was soft and flaky.

Little Indira now appeared with tousled hair and crumpled clothes. 'Mother, give me milk!' she cried. 'Presently, my dear,' answered Yamunabai and took her in hand. She washed the sleep off the tiny eyes, cleaned her little teeth to a glistening white with charcoal, combed and plaited her hair, changed her clothes, and set her on the stool in the kitchen. She filled Indira's silver tumbler with milk, tested the warmth and gave it to the child. This done, Yamunabai returned to the dough, for the better it was kneaded the better Sudhir liked his chappathis and if he asked for an extra one after his usual four, Yamuna felt well rewarded for her troubles.

Vinod and Ashok had now got up and the house was alive with the sounds of their activities—the splashing of water, the opening and closing of doors, fragments of whistled tunes, shouts, arguments and loud reading. Sudhirnath had arisen too and was asking for his tea. Yamuna had it hot and steaming. She kept his shaving water and the oil for his bath in readiness. From now, Yamuna's work had to be timed with precision. Sudhir liked his food ovenhot, so she cooked with her ear tuned to the sounds of his preparations. When the bath-room door slammed, it was time to set the 'thowa' on the fire; when the towel swished indicating that his bath was finished, the platters could be placed before the low wooden stools.

When the husband and the children had been fed, Yamuna relaxed somewhat. Of course, she had to be at hand to find a new button for Vinod's shirt, to check Ashok's school bag, to straighten Indira's jacket or to find a clean handkerchief for Sudhir. These were pleasurable duties and she derived a positive enjoyment out of those trifling acts. Whatever urgency existed in the kitchen, she never missed being at the door to see her husband and children off. But as soon as they were gone she started her race with the clock. The tiffin-carriers had to be ready for the Khana-wallah at 11 o'clock sharp, and as often as not, the 'mathari' came late. The washing was consequently delayed and the 'masala' for the curry could not be ground till she arrived. It wasn't any use remonstrating with the woman. As a class "matharis" had a trait in common with the proverbial plumber.

The morning rush over, Yamuna set about the work of straightening the flat. The beds were made up, the furniture dusted, the children's clothes put away and their study table arranged. At leisure, she mended clothes, or checked the groceries. The wheal and rice took a lot of cleaning these days. Often, Yamunabai wished that some one would advise the authorities that undermilling of rice was not as much of an economy as they thought.

What was gained in bulk thereby was more than lost by the proportion of unhusked paddy which most housewives picked and threw away. It meant so much waste of time too. But while she disapproved of the quality of the grain that the Government provided, she mentally applauded the rationing scheme which saved her endless hours of queuing up and which involved only a weekly visit to the grain shop.

The tap at the door announced neighbour Kamalabai. 'Are, Yamunabai' she greeted her. 'You are still picking the wheat, I see. I finished mine long ago.'

'And little wonder. I have to clean four payalees against your two. Besides you have so much time on hand.'

'Come, pass me a platter, I will help you.'

Both women squatted on the polished floor with a platter each on her lap and chatter merrily.

'Did you hear of Sita's child's illness. They had the doctor in yesterday.

'Oh, is it so bad? Shall we look in there this afternoon?

'Have you forgotten that this is Wednesday? There is a meeting at the Vanita Samaj.'

'Of course, of course.'

They spoke of sundry things—about common neighbours, about the stingy landlord, about weddings and many other matters of feminine interest.

'There,' Kamala said at last 'this is done, pass me more!

'Thank you, Kamala; This will do for the time being. Come, see the new dress I have made for Indira.'

'Oh, Yamunabai, this is very pretty indeed. It hangs well too. I couldn't cut so well in spite of my lessons.'

'You will my dear, you will cut just as well when the need arises.'

Kamala blushed, but giggled it off. 'Well, I am going now. Shall I call for you at 3-30?'

Yamunabai consulted the clock and decided that it was time to busy herself with the children's tea. 'What should she make today?' she wondered. Rancakes? Rolypoly? Laddus? Kalkals? Yes, Kalkals were easy to make and she was in a lazy mood today. So she kneaded more dough, rolled and cut them into fancy shapes to please the children, fried them and put them in syrup.

As she worked she tried to make up her mind about the saree she would wear to the Samaj meeting in the afternoon. The red new one was just recently worn. The green saree with the jari border was too grand for the occasion. The blue one had been worn too many times. The light green sari was too ordinary. Oh, dear, she had such few saris to pick from. She needed a few more; but how could one buy saris with prices so prohibitive. It was hard enough to make ends meet without her indulging her sartorial fancies. She wished the war would end. She would wear that old sari once more, come what may. Perhaps another blouse would make a difference, or would it?

When Kamala called at 3-30 Yamuna was ready. She was a punctual creature by instinct. The blue saree pressed and carefully draped looked good enough; but Yamuna felt shabby and ill-clad beside the fresh crispness of Kamala's brand new saree. 'Kamala is still a bride'. Yamuna mentally consoled herself. The two women stepped in at Sita's to enquire after the sick child. For th eumpteepth time Sita repeated the details of the illness. Kamala tried to conceal her lack of interest. Yamuna however was all commiseration and proffered more helpful advice to the already befuddled mother.

The Samaj hall was full. Yamuna was impressed with the galaxy of new sarees that were paraded. The speaker was a goodlooking young woman, chic and well-groomed. She spoke with enthusiasm and seemed to hold the audience. Yamuna was not interested in the subject. She did not feel any of the legal disabilities from which, the speaker averred, all Hindu women suffered; neither did Yamuna feel that any action was called for on that issue. She stole anxious glances at the clock. She must leave immediately, if she were to get home before the children who would otherwise find themselves locked out of the house. She tried to catch Kamala's eye; but the latter was too deeply engrossed in the speech.

Yamuna stood up, yet Kamala did not turn to look in her direction. In desperation Yamuna dropped her bunch of keys. The whole audience turned to look at her which was more than Yamuna had bargained for. She felt hot and flushed and made a clumsy exist. She was still feeling flushed and self-conscious when she reached home. Before she had unlocked the door the children came racing up the staircase. 'Mother', shouted Vinod 'I got first marks in Arithmetic.' 'Our teacher told us a nice story, Shall I tell it to you?' chirped Indira. 'later, dear' She supervised while they washed their hands and faces, gave them their tea and sent them off to play in the maidan. She kept Sudhir's tea on the table and went to do her marketing.

The usual crowd of shoppers were out. Yamuna jostled with the crowd—young men, old women, cooks, clerks all kinds of people. She bought half a seer of this, a quarter seer of that and a whole seer of a third vegetables. In pre-war days she used to buy double the quantity. At the grocer's she placed the order for dhal, ghee and tea and hurried home.

Sudhir had cast off his office clothes and was cool and comfortable in dhoti and shirt. Reclining in his favourite easy-chair, he was reading the evening paper. 'Hullo', he greeted her without looking up from the paper. 'Have you had your tea' she asked him. "Um, Ah" he grunted and she moved on. She stowed the vegetables away for the morrow, cooked the rice for supper, rolled over the chappatis ready for baking, raked the cinders from the sigree, put fresh coals in and set a huge pot of water to boil. She brushed back the stray curls from her forehead, draped her saree afresh and joined her husband on the verandah. 'Ready?' he asked. 'Yes, oh yes.' He got up and took his coat off the peg and slung it on his shoulder.

Together they walked to the maidan and squatted on the green patch of grass in their favourite corner. They watched the children at play on the swing, on the bars and on the slippery slope. Life bustled around them. Throngs of people, clanging tramcars, buses, lorries gharries and carts passed in an endless stream. On the cool patch of grass Sudhir and Yamuna found peace and rest. He told her of the day's events how Sharma had been forced to treat his office colleague to Pedas because another had been born to him how he and Viswanath had sent a joint entry for the current commonsense crossword, what the boss had commented about his work and so on.

Yamuna spoke of the meeting and Kalpakabai's speech, of Vinod's rank, of the grocer's bill and of the coming Divali. She consulted him about purchasing new clothes for the children. They required new clothes but could they afford it this Divali? Sudhir smiled enigmatically. "Perhaps," he explained later on; "we shall buy new clothes for all. There is talk of a month's bonus for all office hands. If it materialises, my wife shall have a lovely new saree this Divali." Yamuna flushed with pleasure.

One by one lights began to glimmer in the tall buildings overlooking the maidan. Indira came racing along and flopped on her mother's lap. Vinod and Ashok were at her heel and they flopped on the grass and rolled in glee. Looking about her Yamuna felt that she was the happiest woman on earth.

TONE OF FRENCH & BELGIAN PRESS

"Serious And Unsensational"

By VERNON BARTLETT

The first batches of French and Belgian newspapers printed since liberation have reached London. Almost without exception, they have returned to the pre-war format and type, although they now consist of two pages only; and paper supplies are so short, it may be difficult to maintain the issue even of this single sheet.

One typographical exception is the title of the famous Paris 'Soir' which has a new title—'Liberation'—superimposed in large letters upon it. One exception to the rule of single sheet is that of Paris 'Figaro' which comes out on Fridays with four pages, of which two constitute its traditional Literary Supplement.

Nothing about French papers substantiates the picture given by some British and American war correspondents of Paris as the world's playground in which most of the inhabitants concentrate their attention upon women's fashions. Indeed the general tone of the Press is serious and unsensational. Even war news takes up less space than discussion of political, social and economic problems.

It is clear from the French Press that the description by some British correspondents of isolated acts of vengeance against "collaborationists" is looked upon as unfair. Most members of the French Maquis are very young and the hatred which German behaviour has instilled in them might well have found expression in much more violent acts of retribution. Paper after paper emphasises that "collaborationists" must be handed over to the authorities for trial. It is also clear that there will be many more such trials than we who have escaped enemy occupation might have expected.

The most impressive feature abou Paris newspapers is the obvious recognition by young men of the resistance movement that despite the newly acquired freedom of speech, France will need rigid discipline in order to maintain unity.

There is similar seriousness about Belgian papers although the resistance movement differs considerably from that of France. This would seem to be due to two causes. One is that the older men who organised resistance during the last war have played a great part during the present one. The second reason is that the Belgian army, unlike much of the French, has not been interned or imprisoned in Germany. It has, therefore, been able to help considerably in underground resistance.

The first newspapers appeared in Brussels within 48 hours of liberation and the editorial staffs consisted exclusively of journalists who had refused all kind of collaboration with newspapers published under German control during the occupation.

Brussels Socialist paper 'Le Peuple' of September 5 gave prominence to a manifesto of the Socialist Party demanding justice, liberty and peace.

Brussels 'Soir' of September 7 carried a great headline: "Press is free and Government will exercise no censorship."

All together, the newspapers have expressed their relief that literally and figuratively the people of Belgium may again open their windows and breathe freely. Belgian enthusiasm over the arrival of the British is unbounded and much of 'Soir's' precious two pages on September 8 was given to a photograph of Montgomery over the caption: "Delirious Welcome to Conqueror of Normandy".

In Brussels, as in Paris, most of the leading articles have dealt with the sober duties of the people. They are urged to take every step to stop the black market, to give up their produce and to prevent national hunger. On the basis of these first free newspapers, it may be said that the people of France and Belgium are facing the armies of liberation with far fewer problems than the leaders of those armies had dared to hope.—News Chronicle."

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THE TRAIL OF OPIUM

Passport To Paradise—And Purgatory!

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
(Exclusive To Bombay Chronicle Weekly)

THE wearied man's escape, prohibitionist's target, physician's occasional curative recipe and budgetary stand-by of Governments, opium has a history as ancient and arresting as the subterranean ramifications of its votaries.

Those privileged to deal in this morphic drug are indeed, few, but the demand for it is abounding. Hence, more of the commodity is sold in stealth. Hence, often is there a flourishing black market, with its inevitable concomitants of profiteering. In Bombay City, a tola worth of opium costs Rs. 2-8, and a pound Rs. 100. Even silver this day has much less a price in the market.

Opium, notwithstanding de Quincey's rapturous approbation, does not find frank patrons among the high-ups of society. Clubs where the fashioned few congregate, provide "chota" pegs and whisky and soda. Smartly dressed aristocrats will prefer being catered to on hot drinks. To spot the opium eater, therefore, one must be inclined to step out of the sophisticated haunts of civilised existence and pry into the dingy narrow corners of Bombay's bye-lanes.

A Typical Den

Kamatipura as an instance, is a thickly populated labour area, and amidst poverty and squalor there can also be witnessed scenes from the "slow-motion" drama of eerie opiate world. But you must cultivate the necessary temperament to bear with all the swelter and stealth. You need not, however, be afraid of your skin For, the opium eater is incapable of any kind of violent direct action. He is harmless to the extreme. He lies long and late in a state of coma resulting from intoxication. The stupor is more heavily to him in its blessings than the state of "samadhi" to a "yogi" hopeful of divine realisation.

Here is a typical den where opium addicts congregate for their daily dose. Navigating carefully for five or more minutes through the meanderings of a ricketty stone-paved or wooden staircase, you reach, after a few minutes, holding your handkerchief to your face and tight on to the nose tip, an ill-lighted and curtained apartment. And behind the shelter of a soiled screen of cloth and on either side of the room, there is a long table-shaped shelf, blackened by use and darkened by stains. This table-shaped shelf is five feet wide and three feet in height. At intervals alongside the wall, there are headrests, some made of China clay, some of ordinary wood and all equally uncomfortable looking. These are shaped like small rough benches without rests.

After one has been in the room for a few minutes, darkness becomes visible. The outlines of several men in various stages of intoxication will be dimly visible. One person might be already completely down and vacant. While another might be beginning to prepare the opium. This is how it is done.

"Modus Operandi"

The man lights a lamp, which resembles a cheap kerosene lamp, without a stand, pours a little opium into a small container of the size of a pice takes one of the tubes from the rack, screws in a small pan and then lies on the ground One foot tucked under the knee of the other, he dips a needle four inches long into a small dish and turns the opium to regulate heating. The opium begins boiling. By singular knack, the maker stops the liquified opium from falling over by manipulating the needle deftly.

And when the opium is found of the right softness, he smears it on the small pan. Then, he turns the pan over, and holding it right over the flame, starts inhaling. His cheeks are pressed in right and the jaws drawn closer together, as the inebriating drug is taken in. He pulls up as long and as often as he can, till at last he is overcome by stupor and droops on the walls of the room. He is transported into realms of supreme contentment where thinking stops and consciousness is absent.

The ingenuity of the opium smuggler always devises newer and more ways of dodging the police and the Excise staff. The common resort is the bottom of a trunk or steel suit case, which on being opened under suspicion, contains good quantities of opium. Several times, shoes have been seized by the police, which, when carefully examined, showed hollow heels and soles, behind which opium could be filled. Once, opium was detected in the hollow of the buttons of a lady's dress.

Smuggling Devices

During war time, however a popular device for smuggling opium has gone out of use. This is the automobile, which affords many hiding places. Opium could be hidden in the tyres, under the hood, under the seats, in the tool box, even under the mudguards of the car, besides the person of the driver.

Where camel caravans are a method of transport, these animals could be used to smuggle opium. Not the obvious way, however. They are made to swallow little capsules containing the drug and at their destination, they can be slaughtered and the opium recovered. Killing a camel for a lump of opium is fantastic but veracity for the story is provided from life in the deserts where camels are plenty but opium is scarce.

Most often, opium cannot be had openly. Hence, ingenious secretiveness is practised to the point of perfection, though not undetected on rare occasions. A case was recently brought to light, in which among the exhibits at a local court was a waistcoat worn by a person accused of opium smuggling. From out of the piece of clothing was stated to have been found four slabs of opium, weighing in all fourteen and a half pounds, cost nearly Rs. 1,500.

The law dealt with the offender suitably, but, surely, punishment in such cases cannot be expected to have the desired exemplary deterrant effect. For, it is all the time a race between the violator of the law and enforcer thereof. No cost is too big, and no risk too great for one who must have his daily dose of opium.

A Doctor's Experience

On being asked about the effects of opium, a Bombay doctor who had tried it as a test before administering it to a patient, said that he put some in his coffee before going home from work at the hospital he worked at. About a hundred yards from home, he felt slightly intoxicated. He, however, got home and immediately went to bed. For a short while nothing happened, then, he felt dizzy. Not long after, he fell asleep, but not deeply enough not to be able to think. He said that he then entered a state of dreams. They followed in marvellously quick succession.

After a few hours he woke up, and felt the reaction had set in. He became so terribly depressed that he wanted to go out and commit suicide but his legs jerked. His mouth kept opening and closing. His arms moved in all directions. Suddenly, this stopped and he felt that he had better go to hospital and get a shot of morphine, so that he could sleep it out On the way, he felt terrible. One part of his mind kept telling him that he should kill himself, the other that he should go to hospital. The latter won.

Opium has not only made men slaves of a deadly habit. It has caused wars between nations. The Chinese have still to suffer for the ills of liberal dumping of opium for centuries from abroad via India. The Treaty of Tientsin, signed in 1857, a year which India will remember in connection with the Mutiny, regulated the traffic in opium, but farsighted administration and progressive national thought has had to wage a long battle to eliminate what is accepted as a national evil.

The story of opium is not, however, all one of unredeemed and unredeeming evil and penal exactions. It has a place in "materia medica" but must be prescribed by a competent and qualified physician. Sydenham, an 18th century English doctor, declared: "Without opium, the healing art would cease to exist, and by its help, a skilful physician is enabled to perform cures that seem almost miraculous." The science of theurapathy has fortunately advanced since after Sydenham wrote, and its use has gradually become less, but has not completely eliminated.

The advocate of total prohibition continues to denounce both the legalised and illegal use of opium, ranking it with liquor and "bhang". An Indian National Government, acting under puritan scruples, would possibly legislate against all forms of intoxicating drugs and their use and sale in any shape or form. But the financial advantages to the exchequer continue in the meantime, to be in favour of its continuance. The Government of Bombay realised from opium sales alone during 1940-41 about Rs. 9-1/2 lakhs including licence fees. And the aggregate income under the head was nearly Rs. 14 lakhs.

VEGETABLE OIL AS TRANSPORT FUEL

Chinese Girl Scientist's Success

Beginning from early summer, 1944, a bus in China could be run on vegetable oil—both as fuel and for lubrication. This fact of China's ingenuity stands partly to the credit of Miss Hsia Chihjung, graduate from the Department of Science of Ginling College for Women (now in Chengtu), who is an assistant chemical engineer in the Tung Li Oil Workers of the National Resources Commission near Chungking.

She has received from the Education Minister a written award fer her contribution to science and technology. Besides the written award, Miss Hsia, together with two men colleagues of hers, has also won a prize in cash of dol 50,000

Vegetable oil, Miss Hsia says, can be used as fuel but cannot be used as lubricating oil until it is scientifically processed Imported lubricating oil contains only carbon and hydrogen whereas Chinese vegetable oil has the additional constituent of oxygen which produces acid. To eliminate the oxygen content, the vegetable oil has to be mixed with caustic soda. The combination then hardens into soap.

This super-heated cylinder lubricant can be used in both steam and diesel as well as gasoline engines. Experiments conducted by the Tung Li Oil Works show that with one filling a bus can run 5,000 kilometres.

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THE SOVIETS AND THE NEW TECHNOLOGY

By MARY VAN KLEECK

On June 22, 1941, on a sunny morning in the mountains near the Polar North, the Seventh Polar Scientific Conference of Soviet Geologists was scheduled to begin at twelve noon.

Its task was to create a metallurgical centre, the largest in the North, on the rich iron ore beds recently discovered there. Ways were to be found to use tremendous reserves of the mineral cyanite, which is important in making aluminium. Agriculture was to be developed on the seventieth parallel, beyond the Arctic Circle, to provide ample food for 3,00,000 people. Peaceful construction was to be developed where, before the Soviet Union was established, no man had trod.

Exactly at noon, over the radio came the voice of Molotov, announcing that Hitler's armies had treacherously attacked the Soviet counrty. Instantly the conference was turned into a military meeting. The new task was to defend the northern region. One scientist was sent to industrial enterprises, to speed up supplies for production of strategic raw materials. Others went to state and collective farms, to advise on increasing raw foodstuffs. Years of polar experience laid the basis for practical application of scientific discoveries.

Scientists Go To War

Among those gathered there was Alexander Fersman, subsequently winner of a First Stalin Prize of 2,00,000 rubles in geological and geographical sciences, member of the Academy of Sciences, and director of the Institute for Geological Sciences. Writing in 1942 of the work of the scientists, he showed that everywhere, as in the Polar North, men and women had turned from research in peace to the task of applying their accumulated knowledge in the work of the nation at war. Always Soviet scientists had learned to work together, but in wartime they discovered, as he said, that "the combined method of analysis was absolutely essential in order that every scientific discovery might be carried out to the very end so that it might be applied quickly to industry and transport." For instance, new sources of niobium (columbium), discovered in the southern Urals, called for co-operative investigation by geologists, chemists and metallurgists, as well as prospectors, surveyors and economists, in order to build up the smelting of this element to make special kinds of armour plate.

Other problems, Dr. Fersman pointed out, in which geologists and mineralogists co-operated with other scientists, as well as with technologists and architects, were blackouts and anti-aircraft defence; transfer of mineral and chemical industries from the invaded regions to the areas east of the Urals; provision of shelter and food for millions of evacuated workers; and the discovery and developments of new sources of energy as well as new materials. Thus the supply of tungsten, needed for armour-piercing steel, was doubled.

A Transformation

Not only were specific discoveries or inventions thus stimulated; but science itself was transformed. In geography, for example, the learning of names of islands, continents and towns gave place to a new and profound scientific discipline. Actually, wrote this Stalin Prize geographer:

"It was just in these years of war that we first understood the might and power of this science. An understanding of the geography of our country and a correct valuation of it enabled us systematically to transfer our economy to various geographical districts where it could be developed rationally from the point of view of raw materials, energy, water supply and military invulnerability."

Likewise the sciences of geology and geography laid the basis for war itself, the distribution of strategic raw materials, and the use of earth's surface for military operations.

Innumerable other illustrations could be given of the devoted enlistment of scientists in the service of the nation. Mathematicians emerged from profound theoretical problems to apply the theory of probability to calculation of the flight of shells and to evolve correct methods of shooting. To replace a valuable import, Peruvian balsam, used in the treatment of wounded soldiers, chemists developed a substitute with equal curative powers. Soviet scientists specializing in aerodynamics are said to have surpassed western European research workers in the theory of calculating the profile of airplane wings and fuselage in order to minimize the resistance of the air in flight, an important factor in the success of war aviators.

No less important, and perhaps even more significant, was the contribution of Stalin Prize-winners hitherto unknown to the academic world, who as workers devised improvements in techniques of labour. A locomotive driver, E. Lunin, introduced new methods of engine care which cut down roundhouse repairs. Ways to utilize the power and capacity of machine tools were devised by a milling-machine operator, D. Bosyin. In the mines L. Semivolis and I. Yankin improved methods of drilling that increased production of fuel for power and heat.

Science And Organization

The body of knowledge available in the world to-day for use in production, which is called technology, is not merely the sum of many new mechanical inventions. It is an integrated and developing system, with its source in the new productive force, electricity. In turn, electric power has evoked a new science of chemistry, which develops metallurgy with all its power to transform and enhance the earth's elements and raw materials. This new chemistry depends upon the power of electricity to create the excessive heat necessary for chemical processes and this to a degree impossible and unthinkable in the age of steam. The soil itself can be made over, yielding beyond the dreams of the past, by fertilization and irrigation resulting from these new productive forces of electricity and chemistry.

These self-same modern resources have provided science with to-day's new instruments and new controls in the laboratory, substituting for human observation and judgment precise measurements which continue to make possible ever new discoveries for extending man's mastery over his environment.

While many processes have thus become independent of man's hand and to a large extent his direct observation, production itself, paradoxically, perhaps, has become more and more dependent upon an element which man alone can supply—namely, organization. In war, organization has had to develop on a new level, co-ordinating all factors and timing all operations toward the one aim of victory, both in production and on the far-flung fighting fronts. But what determines victory, if both sides possess resources if both have access to the new technology and have learned the necessity for organization in production and military operations? The answer to this question may well prove to be the great lesson of the war and the guiding principle of peace.

The Soviet Union was able to withstand and throw back its aggressor in this war because its leaders early recognized the basis of the new technology in the electric power age.

The present frontier of unity between the United States and Soviet Russia does not lie in political ideas nor in economic organization. It lies definitely in the body of knowledge based on science which is called technology; and in the opportunity which peace should bring to extend the use of that knowledge—for the common good.—USOWI.

Your Attention Please!

WHEN she comes into the room she doesn't need a major-domo to announce her. That glorious luxuriant hair is alone sufficient: add a lovely skin, set off by the right powder, plus the fresh fragrance created by a really good perfume, and she becomes quite irresistible. Youth and beauty are her natural inheritance, but good cosmetics are a wonderful help.

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Madame Spoke For Normandy

By Flight-Lieut. JOHN BENTLEY, (Author of nearly twenty "thriller" novels, now R. A. F. Official Observer).

I returned from Normandy the other day where I had a long conversation with a cultured, well-to-do and pleasant middle-aged Frenchwoman from the little town of Creuilly. Her mother was recently killed by a stray shell which dropped in their orchard. She, herself, was wounded by a piece of shell-splinter.

What is the real attitude of the Normandy people in particular and the French population in general towards the Allies and the military operations? I took particular care to find a person who is in a position to provide a real cross-section of French opinion.

To be sure of this, I looked for someone who:—

Was entirely free from any collaborationist tendencies.

Had not been subjected to worse treatment by the occupying Germans than other people.

Was in a position where the question of gain or loss, financially, from enemy occupation, affected them as little as possible.

Lived in a reasonably small community where a reliable cross-check could be made both as to background and attitude towards the Germans and daily activities.

Had had an opportunity of travelling across France during the occupation, and particularly of visiting large towns.

Was sufficiently outspoken to express a general view with complete candour, uninfluenced by any desire to curry favour with the Allies at the expense of the Germans.

The Frenchwoman I have just spoken to fulfils all these qualifications. She is typically Norman in her outlook. That is to say, she is proud, not particularly demonstrative, completely independent and uninterested in industry or commerce. She is well-known throughout Creuilly and well thought of by the inhabitants. Her mother was killed by a stray shell of unknown origin. Therefore her outlook is not biased, one way or the other, by this tragic bereavement.

We talked for an hour in the large airy, spotlessly-clean and typically Norman kitchen-cum-parlour of her country house.

"Tell me, Madame," I asked, "are the French people really glad the Allies have come back, or do you think these demonstrations or friendship are merely a polite expedient to make life easier? There seems to have been a good deal of talk about German correctness, and so forth. Would the French have been content to go on indefinitely under German rule?"

"Emphatically not, Monsieur", she replied. "I can assure you of that, quite positively. I know what you have in mind. We did not, perhaps, greet the Allies' arrival with delirious demonstrations similar to those which the Italians provided. But that means nothing. We hate the German with a deep and abiding hatred. We are more than delighted he has gone. During the past few months, he showed himself in his true colours, dropping any pretence of decency."

"How much have you suffered from German occupation? When I say you, I mean first of all the people of Normandy, and then the rest of France?"

"Here, Monsieur, to be frank, we have suffered far less than almost anywhere else in France. The soil is rich and our cattle the finest. We live off the land and are not much concerned with industry. Therefore we have been less affected by requisitioning and all the other measures applied by the Boche."

"The Germans confiscated about eighty per cent of Normandy produce, but we still had enough to live on reasonably well. The Germans requisitioned all the flour soon after the harvest and in anticipation of your arrival."

"What about German correctness?" I asked. "Just what form did it take?"

"During the first year of occupation, Monsieur, he was more than correct. He made efforts to be amiable and persuade us into collaboration. France was alone then, and he was the conqueror. He thought the war would be over in a few months when Britain was bombed into submission."

"What form did this amiability take?"

"Money, Monsieur. Chiefly money. The German army had almost unlimited amounts of French money to spend. It was not real French money. The notes were printed in Germany and absolutely worthless outside France. The rate of exchange was fixed at twenty francs per Reichsmark, but not a centime of French money could be changed back in Germany."

"That would mean the army of occupation had to spend all their pay in France?"

"Exactly. The ordinary German soldier had forty francs a day to spend on himself and no personal expenses. The officers—especialy the senior ones—had unlimited sums to spend. They carried their notes in great wads in portfolios. They gave the children in the street a hundred francs with which to buy sweets. No German officer ever bothered to accept change for a purchase under a hundred francs. As a result, money came easily to the trades people. In some cases it lulled them into a false sense of security. They forgot that this money was just a forgery. Take a look at this, Monsieur."

Madame handed me a mille note and one for a hundred francs out of her purse. The watermark is different on the German-printed counterfeits. A helmeted head is vaguely shown which bears no resemblance to the pre-war symbol of Liberty.

I asked when the period of "amiability" ceased and gave place to one of "correctness".

"After the Montoire Conference, Monsieur. The German realised after the first year of occupation that he would never get the collaboration he had dreamed of. From then on, he became less generous.

"At what figure would you put the ratio of French collaborationists to the total population?"

"Three per cent at the most. Take Creuilly, for instance. Out of seven hundred families, here, only two were collaborationists. In Caen, where there are some sixty thousand inhabitants, much less than one thousand had any pro-German tendencies. It is the same throughout France. I have travelled a certain amount during these four years and I know."

"Have you been to Paris, Madame?"

"Yes, I have been there three times. I can promise you a wild welcome from the inhabitants of any big town. The people have suffered terribly from privation. Rations were so inadequate for the majority that tuberculosis had risen to about twenty-six per cent of the population in town areas."

"Was Paris the same as before the war, externally?"

"At a glance, you could not detect much outward change, except, of course, that there were no private cars in the streets and that all the large hotels like the Crillon, Ritz, Georges Cinq, Claridges and so on were exclusively reserved for the Germans and the collaborationists."

"What about entertainment?"

"The cafes and night clubs did well, but the Opera, for instance, was open to French people for only two performances a week. The rest were for Germans."

"Was there anything worth-while to be bought in the shops?"

"Very little, Monsieur. You see, eighty per cent of all industrial products for domestic consumption was reserved for the Germans. Even the remaining twenty per cent did not go to us. They were given special coupons that enabled them to encroach even on what remained. It was an impossible situation."

"Did you find travel difficult?"

"This past year, yes. Rail travel had been very restricted by Allied bombing and the needs of the German army. If there were twenty coaches on the train, French people might occupy only five of them. The others were for the Germans."

"In a rural area like this, for instance, what did you do about local travel? Suppose you wanted to go to Caen, was there an auto-bus?"

"Once a day, yes. The auto-bus held 18 people, but only 8 seats were allocated to inhabitants of Creuilly. The other ten were for the Germans. If I was in Caen and there were more than ten German soldiers wanting to get back to Creuilly, I simply had to walk. They had preference in everything."

"You were allowed to use bicycles, weren't you?"

"Yes, until a few months ago. Then the Germans confiscated all the tyres. Some of us managed to fit wooden tyres, but they were generally terribly rough and unpleasant."

"Tell me about that change of attitude from what you call amiability to just correctness, Madame. What form did it take?"

"Sanctions, Monsieur. Sanctions of every kind. When the Germans realised that the Allies would be coming back, they became more and more strict. Always, they had exacted obedience from us, but later, it was much worse than that. Many of the measures taken by them were just pillage, pure and simple."

"What for instance?"

"I will give you an idea. There was the tax on metal household articles. Anything made of copper, brass, bronze, nickel, tin or lead the Germans taxed at seven hundred francs a kilo. Every household was expected to contribute twelve kilos of metal objects. If you did not contribute, you had to pay this enormous tax."

"What happened if you neither paid nor surrendered the articles?"

"Then it was quite simple, Monsieur. They just came round and confiscated all they could find in the house. I had a beautiful kitchen stove with massive brass fittings. I paid the tax, but they still came and took it away. What could we do?"

"Supposing you lived on a farm, several kilometres from the nearest town and you wanted to get your cattle to market, or your dairy produce, what would you do about transport?" "In these cases, provided you had a utility vehicle and not just a private car, the Germans would allow you to use producer gas—but on one condition. You must give up three days a week to work for them and transport army equipment or anything else that might be needed. Otherwise—rien a faire!"

"You had German officers billeted on you, Madame, of course?"

"Yes. Many times. There were no incidents. But they exacted this obedience all the time. If he said: 'I want my trousers pressed,' it was no use saying, 'I cannot do it.' You must do it. In the shops, too, if an assistant was serving a Frenchman and a German soldier came in, she must leave the French customer and attend to the German soldier first."

"What happened to people who did not obey these rules and sanctions? Did the army commit atrocities on them?"

"Not the army, Monsieur. They were too clever for that. The German army did not punish our civilians. At any rate, I did not hear of cases. If the army wants to punish us, they call in the Gestapo. The Gestapo takes the responsibility and —outwardly—the army has nothing to do with it."

"They made many anti-invasion preparations, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes. They did not know where the landings would be made, but all along the coast area there was a strict curfew. We could not go out after dark without a special permit. They also conscripted all the local labour for defence work and to help the army."

"What sort of work?"

"Almost anything. All women from 16 to 45 were ordered to report to the authorities. They were given picks and shovels and told to dig deep holes in the field so that the Germans could put in poles that would smash your aircraft."

"Were you forced to do that, too?"

"No. I was luckier, but not much. Fourteen of us were made to peel potatoes for the Germans. We did this in front of Hitler's picture."

"What did the officers have to say about the Allied assault?"

"When they realised it was inevitable, they were very bitter. They were afraid, Monsieur. Very much afraid. A German Colonel who was billeted with me summed up their feelings. His son was killed in Russia. 'Madame,' he said, 'make no mistake. The day the Allies land in France, we will exact a terrible vengeance on you. If Germany should fall, it will be over the dead body of France. I promise you that!'"

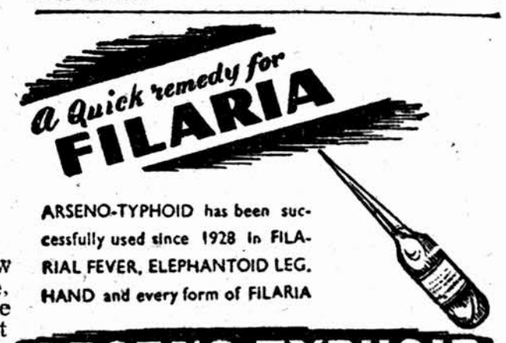
As the maid placed the breakfast things, on the table, her employer noticed that she was looking happier than usual.

"You seem pleased about something, Jane," he said. "What is it?"

"I went to a dance last night," she told him, "and became engaged to a window-cleaner."

"I'm pleased to hear it," said the employer. "What's his name?"

"I don't know", replied the girl, rather haughtily. "One can't begin straight off asking personal questions like that!"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'FINE TO-DAY – RAIN TO-MORROW'

How Weather "Prophets" Help To Win The War

There is a Department in the Government of India which is full of prophets. They do not, however, prophesy about the end of the war or a person's coming good luck. They are concerned with the far more important job of forecasting the weather and warning the pilots against storm and squall. Nor are their forecasts based, as those of the soothsayer in the street are, on visions in a crystal or the reading of a hand. They base their information on an apparatus that is much more scientific if also somewhat more prosaic.

At the outbreak of war, India's meteorological organisation, although it compared favourably in most features with those of other countries except perhaps Britain, Germany and the U. S. A., was not up to the mark in aeronautical meteorology, as pre-war air traffic in this country was on a restricted scale. Except in a few undeveloped areas such as Central India and the Himalayan region, however, there was a fairly good network of surface stations and a somewhat sparser network of pilot balloon stations for observing upper winds, although there was no organisation for daily observation of upper air pressures, temperatures and humidities.

Changed Picture

The entry of Japan into the war completely altered the air picture, and the great increase in air traffic and the numerous other demands of modern warfare suddenly called for both a widespread and an intensive weather service. Forecasts and weather reports of all types of meteorological conditions at surface and in the air had to be provided at short notice, day and night, at a large number of centres throughout the country. The idea that tropical countries have only a climate and no weather is a fallacy. If day-to-day changes of weather are less common here, the hour-to-hour variations are greater and often unexpected, with violent squalls or thunder storms and dust storms. Among the various elements that flying control officers and pilots have to weigh, none is more important than weather. They must know not only the present weather conditions as obtained from actual observations but also the likely changes during the period the aircraft will be in flight; it is here that the meteorologist comes in.

The Meteorological Department has gone full steam ahead during the last two years. A few large forecast centres and several smaller ones as well as auxiliary briefing centres have been established. A number of new pilot balloon stations for observing upper winds have been opened. Before the war synoptic stations in India recorded observations twice a day; now a network of selected observatories make five, six or seven observations a day. Before the war forecasting officers had to base their forecasts to aviators on observations taken 10 to 14 hours before the start of a flight; today they have skeleton weather charts every three hours in addition to the more detailed charts prepared every morning and evening. To provide for quick dissemination of weather data a special plan is now nearing completion.

Vertical Data

The technique of two different types of radio apparatus, which gives by wireless signals the degrees of temperature and pressure at different levels in the upper atmosphere has been developed and daily soundings are being made. These, along with similar observations organised by the military meteorological services in India, give most valuable data in the vertical directions and enable meteorologists to obtain a three-dimensional rather than only the two-dimensional picture of the atmosphere which could be obtained when the main observations were surface observtaions only.

Improvements have also been made in the technique of weather charting, the presentation of forecasts and the establishment of a closer contact between the meteorological officer and the pilot. The issue of routine forecasts for different routes has more or less ceased, and the pilots now receive individual attention and are given special forecasts for the routes and times at which they intend to fly.

Efficiency in meteorological services depends on signals facilities such as tele-communication channels specially reserved for meteorological traffic, and this is now engaging the close attention of the Department.

Training School

All this expansion has meant a huge increase in staff, and in the last 24 months more officers have been recruited in the Department than in the previous 66 years of its history. A training school has been established, which puts the recruits through courses of instruction in the technique of observation, weather codes, drawing of weather charts and preparation of weather reports and aviation forecasts. A number of those who have passed through this school have been enrolled in the I. A. F.

The newspaper reader today misses his daily weather chart which used to tell him through what degree of heat or cold he had passed the previous day and what rain had occurred or was expected to occur; but, to give this information would be to take the enemy into our confidence, and war requirements are more imperious than those of peace. The development that in peace days was awaiting more prosperous times is being effected as a wartime activity, and it is hoped that the present developments will result in a great increase of usefulness and efficiency of meteorological services after the war.

Future Of The British Labour Party

By A. L. Rowse

(Concluded From Our Last Issue)

Some people think the clue to this state of affairs is the dominance of the Trade Unions. There is something in that. On the other hand, the trouble is that the Trade Unions are in general the sanest, most level-headed and sensible element in the Party. But they are too elderly and rigid politically. And it is shocking that they keep all the safe seats for their own worn-out backs: they do not even send their best men into Parliament. That is a grave dereliction of public duty; it has lowered the whole standard of Parliamentary discussion and action; it is an offence against the constitutional, and democratic, conception of a Member of Parliament's function; and it has the deplorable consequence for the Party that it has not only no second eleven, but not enough younger men to carry on the government, even if the country gave it the chance.

It so happens—and this is a new point which political thinking has not yet grasped—that the ablest sons of the working class do not come up now through the Trade Unions at all: they come up in the normal course through secondary school and university. Two generations ago it was not so men like Arthur Henderson and Ernest Bevin graduated through the Trade Unions. Since neither the Trade Unions nor the Labour Party make use of the ability produced from the working class nowadays—nor have any idea of doing so—it is lost to the Labour Movement, which is left with the irretrievably third-rate from which nothihg can be expected. The effect can be seen in the deplorably low level of the Party organisation, at Transport House and throughout the country: staffed by fixed third-rates without ideas or drive, who could not hold down a job anywhere else. 'Rigor mortis' seems to have set in here too!

The constituency Labour Parties offer more hope; they are a bit more active. But what does it matter? There were a million Labour votes in the counties south of the Thames in 1935, and not a single Labour seat. The Party is hopelessly onesided: it represents only the industrial districts. It is, unfortunately, exactly what the Tories say—not a national Party at all, but a sectional Party.

"So-called Intellectuals"

The so-called intellectuals are the worst and most deleterious element in the whole show. They have nothing to offer except bad judgment and half-baked information. They are almost invariably wrong about everything. For years G.D.H. Cole misled the Movement on the issue of Workers' Control versus State Control of industry. Brailsford, Kingsley Martin, Laski and Gollancz are all dangerously wrong about Germany; and have done irreparable damage among the minds of younger people with their pro-Germanism. (On this the solid common sense of the poor old Trade Unionists has always been right.) This same coterie of Left intellectuals has had a similarly bad influence with regard to India and the Empire. (At last I notice that even Shinwell has begun to talk sense on these subjects. But why couldn't he have done it years ago?) Then there is the idiotic pacifism—in face of the Nazis!—of people like Sorensen and Rhys Davies. And look at the I.L.P. which used to be the brains and inspiration of the Party—under the inspired leadership of Jimmy Maxton, gone down the drain.

What can be done with a Party like that?

I am afraid whatever might be done, nothing in fact will be. The Labour Party is too hopeless; it is too tangled up in its constitution; it is too stricken with the disease of its own ineffectiveness; it has not the will to do anything, and it is now too late. A critical survey of its present "impasse" in the "Economist" ends thus: 'It would be realistic to face the likelihood that the Labour Party will probably be enabled to put off this choice of its future until the German war is over at least; and that, when the decision is made, it will probably go the wrong way.' I am afraid I agree! The Labour Party may not make a decision about its future; but it will certainly take the wrong turning.

Its Future

Has a Party like this got a future?

The best thing it has got is a handful of men of ability and experience at the top. But it is known that they are driven by personal rivalries and conflicts, in especial the conflict between Bevin and Morrison which keeps the Party as it is, unreformed, ineffective, paralysed. The only hope for it would be that these men at the top should get together, review the whole situation and take united steps to put it right and recast the Party from top to bottom. But I don't see them doing that, and anyhow it is too late.

In these circumstances there is only a qualified future for the Labour Party—as the political expression of the Trade Unions; not as a national Party with a mandate to govern from the whole country. Since it has turned its back on the idea of forming a government—it does not seem even to want it, has taken every step possible to avoid it, and perhaps it is just as well after the poor show it put up both in 1924 and 1929-31—the best that can be hoped of it is that it may continue as a second partner—one can hardly say 'junior partner' of anything so elderly and 'effete'—along with the Churchill Conservatives in a national coalition.

And that, in any case, would appear to be what all the Labour members in the Government want, as well as the Conservative ministers themselves. I think they are right, both for the well-being of the country, and in view of the fact that the Labour Party is not capable of anything more. It is also in my view the best kind of government to guide the country through the dangers and stresses of the post-war world, giving us our best chance to have our say in things and pull our weight in world affairs.

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NEW ALLIED LANDINGS IN PHILIPPINES

Fierce Fighting In Vicinity Of Tackloban

"STRONG JAP FORMATIONS ALREADY ON MOVE": TOKYO DESPATCH TO GERMAN RADIO

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

A Japanese Communique picked up here to-day said, new landings had been made by the Americans near Tackloban in the Philippines Island of Leyte.

LONDON: The text of the Japanese "communique" as picked up direct by Reuter from the Tokyo Radio does not confirm the version of the 'communique' reported as picked up in New York suggesting that there has been a new landing. The Japanese 'communique' states: "The enemy force in the Leyte Gulf yesterday started landing in the vicinity of Tackloban our units intercepted the enemy force and fighting is now in progress."

Fierce Fighting

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Tokyo radio said today "enemy troops who landed on Leyte island are now exerting strong pressure towards Tackloban the capital of the island. Our garrison in the capital has already launched a strong night counter-attack and fierce fighting continues in the neighbourhood."

DIVERSIONARY RAIDS

Allied H. Q. South-west Pacific: October 21.—A 'communique' from General FacArthur today reported diversionary raids on targets in Southern and Central Philippines by American planes.

The 'communique' said that figures yesterday harassed shipping off Sulu Islands and Zamboanga damaging one medium and three small freighters and three coastal ships. In the Cebu area, three American fighter-bombers were lost in raiding aerodromes where a number of Japanese planes were destroyed.

JAP DEFENCE PLANS

LONDON, Oct. 21: A Japanese High Command spokesman, quoted today in a Tokyo despatch to the German radio, said that Japan was unable to launch a major counter-attack against the new Allied landings in the Philippines immediately.

The spokesman added "however the Japanese High Command is going full speed ahead with its plans for defence and strong Japanese formations are already on the move."

CONSOLIDATING THEIR BEACHHEAD POSITIONS

Allied H. Q. in S. W. Pacific, Oct. 21: Today's 'communique's said Leyte—our ground forces are consolidating their beachhead positions and driving inland on all sectors. Food and supplies have been landed on schedule against light opposition. The enemy's air force, partially crushed by preliminary aircraft strikes throughout Luzon and Visayas were able to counter-attack our invading forces with but two scattered raids. One of our vessels was damaged by a torpedo hit and light damage to some landing craft was caused by shore fire.

Allied Pacific Fleet

BROMLEY (Kent), Oct. 21

The First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. A. V. Alexander, said today "We hope to place in the Pacific a fleet capable in itself of fighting a general action with the Japanese navy. The movement of at least part of that vast fleet and its mighty attendant train is already under way."

LARGEST OCEAN SUPPLY CONVOY

The First Lord disclosed that the largest ocean supply convoy of all time—167 ships loaded with more than one million tons of cargo and covering an area of nearly 26 square miles—had crossed the Atlantic from North America and arrived safely at British ports. It took 17 days to arrive.—Reuter.

Germans Abandon Belgrade

Battle For East Prussian Frontier Rages

BERLIN, Oct. 21.

A GERMAN 'COMMUNIQUE' SAYS: "CITY OF BELGRADE WAS LEFT TO THE ENEMY AFTER SAVAGE STREET FIGHTING AND AFTER ALL IMPORTANT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

In Southern Hungary the enemy operating west of Tisa has been able to advance in the direction of the Danube.

In the area of Debreczen, the enemy was thrown back at several points."

The "communique" reports very heavy fighting between Sudauen and Schirwindt on the fifth day of the battle of the East Prussia frontier area.

MOSCOW.—Mosquito boats of the Soviet Danube flotilla have tied up at Belgrade quays after taking part in the final stages of the battle for the liberation of the Yugoslav capital.

TITO CONGRATULATES PARTISAN UNITS

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Free Yugoslav Radio Broadcast Marshal Tito's 'communique' to-day which said that heavy fighting was going on in the streets of Kragujevac the largest armament centre in Yugoslavia and the major part of the town is in Partisan hands. German attempts to relieve Kragujevac were beaten off. Marshal Tito has issued an Order of the Day congratulating Lieut-Gen. Peko Dapchevic and Partisan Units which freed Belgrade.—Reuter.

"MY FRIEND AND COMRADE STALIN"

MOSCOW, Oct. 20.

In a brief speech before the plane left, Mr. Churchill spoke of the pleasure and honour it had been to have had so many long and intimate talks "with my friend and war comrade Marshal Stalin." He added "the generous hospitality and cordial friendship with which we have been welcomed and sustained, has left me and my friend and colleague, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, with the most pleasant memories of those crowded and serious days."—Reuter.

CANADIAN ADVANCE NORTH OF ANTWERP

Most Of Aachen In Allied Hands: Stiff Resistance On Outskirts

PARIS, October 21.

General Eisenhower's 'communique' today said that Canadian troops north of Antwerp have advanced three miles to the Lownhout area.

The "communique" said that most of Aachen is now in Allied hands. The Americans fought their way through the main part of the city and are now meeting resistance on its outskirts.

From Reuter's special correspondent at S. H. A. E. F., Paris, Oct. 21: General Crerars attack north-east of Antwerp is rapidly developing in size and is now pushing on against resistance which is not strong. The thrust started in the area east of Brecht and spread westward.

Though most of Aachen is in Allied hands, the latest reports reaching the Supreme Head Quarters say that fighting is reported from the outskirts of the town at eight o'clock this morning.

IN SCHELDT POCKET

No great progress has been made in the past 24 hours in the Scheldt pocket where the two forces, which have linked up, now present a solid front.

General Dempsey's attack on the Venraij area has been largely bogged down by appalling weather and soaked ground.

American troops after capturing Bruyeres have advanced east and north of the town. The Luftwaffe was increasingly active yesterday and between 150 and 200 German fighters were sighted mostly in the American sector.

German Communique

BERLIN, Oct. 21: Today's German "communique" says that bitter hand to hand fighting is still raging for single groups of houses in Aachen.

North-east of Antwerp, Canadian troops attacked on a broad front but after slight initial successes were brought to a standstill.

Blow To German Communication

From Reuter's special correspondent at the 3rd United States Army Headquarters (Saturday) Thunderbolts have breached a dam two miles south-east of Dieuze, 25 miles from Nancy, and flooded the town of Dieuze and the adjoining countryside, hampering German communications.

Thousand-pound bombs were used and the area which is being flooded is steadily increasing.

Six direct hits were scored blasting a hole fifty feet long on the west side of the dam which was at the end of Etang De Lindre Lake. This is a serious blow to the German communication in the vicinity of Dieuze. The town of Dieuze was flooded within two hours.

Allied Airforce Active Across Swiss Border

ZURICH, Oct. 21: Everything indicates that an Allied offensive in the Belfort direction has now started. Heavy artillery fire was audible during the whole of yesterday in Basle and the Allied airforce was active across the border. At midday, Hueningen bridge was attacked with incendiaries by a dozen Thunderbolt and blazed immediately. The railway stations of Altkirch, Weil, Leopoldshoehe, Schlettstadt Muellheim and Fdeiburg were attacked by strong formations. Basle had six alerts during the day.—Reuter

ALLIED TROOPS OCCUPY HAKA IN S. CHIN HILLS

Japanese Garrison Withdraw Eastwards: Nicobar Islands Bombarded Again

KANDY, Oct. 21.

To-day's S.E.A.C. "communique" said "troops of the Fourteenth Army occupied Haka in the southern Chin Hills. The Japanese garrison is withdrawing eastwards. North Burma: Strong combat patrols of the Thirty-Sixth Division on Thursday occupied Mohnyin on the railway south-west of Hopin.

AIR: Allied fighters of the Eastern Air command destroyed eight Japanese aircraft in a sweep over airfields near Rangoon yesterday".

JAPS NOT PREPARED FOR AIR WAR

Haka, reported captured to-day, with Falam, control centres of Chin tribes and jointly form seats of Government for over a hundred thousand hillmen. Falam is 30 miles south of Tiddim and Haka 20 miles further south. Yesterday's fighter sweep on Rangoon airfields was the second in three days in this area. Coupled with the bombing of Moulmein by "Liberators" on Thursday, it heralds a heavy scale of air war over Burma now that the monsoon is over and the lack of opposition shows that the Japanese are not prepared to fight in the air for the present.

Port Of Moulmein Bombed

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21: Warehouses and jetties were left blazing furiously after R.A.F. and U.S.A.A.F. heavy bombers of strategic air force, Eastern Air Command, had joined forces in day light last Thursday in one of the fiercest raids yet made on the Japanese-occupied Port of Moulmein, a hundred miles south-west of Rangoon. Almost half a mile of the riverside area was completely hidden by smoke and flames as the last of the attackers left the port, which is a vital link on the Burma Siam railway.—A. P.

Nicobar Islands Bombarded Again

KANDY S.E.A.C. Hq. Oct. 21.

Units of the Eastern Fleet Bombarded Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal during the week.—A. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON DECEMBER.

New York, Oct. 21.

Previous Closing	21.78
To-day's Opening	21.76
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing	21.73
Difference	—05

INDICATION OF REPUBLICAN VICTORY

Dewey's Comment On Roosevelt's Tour

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent).

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

New York awoke this morning under the threat of rain and strong winds to its biggest day of political excitement for four years.

President Roosevelt rode into the railway station to begin his tour of New York's five boroughs, not as an aloof head of the State but as a tough, experienced and aggressive candidate, and he set off from the Whitehouse in a gay mood. The President left the whole of yesterday free to complete the manuscript for his speech to-night which opens the last lap of his election drive.

Governor Dewey's comment on President Roosevelt's tour was: "the inference is that he is trying to reverse the trend that is now so strong that it indicates a republican victory".—Reuter.

BIG FIRE IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND (Ohio), Oct. 21.—Twenty-seven killed and nine missing as the result of an explosion which caused the most devastating fire in the history of Cleveland.—Reuter.

On Italian Front

ALLIES OCCUPY CESENATICO

Advance In Po Valley Continues

ALLIED Hq. MEDITERRANEAN, Oct. 21.

To-day's Allied "communique" states "ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY: Considerable progress has been made by troops of the Eighth Army in the Po Valley north of the Rimini-Bologna road Cesenatico has been occupied and the enemy has been driven from all but the western edge of Cesena. Our troops are now up to the Savio river on a front of some four miles north of the town.

On the Fifth Army front, east of route 65 some important hill features have been held against enemy counter-attacks. Fierce fighting continues in this sector of the front.

ADVANCE IN GREECE

From Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Hq. in the Mediterranean British advance troops already have chased the retreating Germans almost hundred miles beyond Athens. With patrols closing in on Lamia British troops in less than 24 hours are 70 miles beyond Thebes.

The Germans are pulling back at high speed and it is believed that half of Greece may be in Allied hands within a few weeks of the landings in the Southern Peninsula last month.—Reuter.

French People To Demand Radical Social Change

Why De Gaulle Changed His Views

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

Prof. Hadamard, a member of the French Scientific Mission at present in London, gave me a graphic picture of his country's tragedy. He is apprehensive that the widely circulated photographs of mannequin parades at fashion houses in the elegant Rue de La Paix and Champs Elysees may give an impression to the people of India that Paris is a paradise for gaiety and lavish spending.

He said the true picture of Paris is anything but that. Life in Paris is chaotic—the rich can still dine well at Claridges or elsewhere for 600/700 francs, the poor suffering from malnutrition and continuous poverty owing to four yeras of German occupation. The outlook for the coming winter is still bleak. According to Prof. Hadamard Parisians are determined not to return to conditions of 1939—the period of decay and corruption cankering the roots of national life. They are united in demanding a radical social change. The French workers have shown in no uncertain manner that they will not have Hitler's new order. Neither will they go back to the old capitalism. Most of them retain their old political allegiance; although the old French Socialist party has lost ground in certain districts particularly Lille, they have already taken control of some factories. They are looking for energetic action through political organisations. We shall shortly hear new names replacing old French politicians.

WHY DE GAULLE IS POPULAR

I asked this 65-year old professor of mathematics why Gen. De Gaulle was so popular. He replied "Because De Gaulle symbolises the resistance movement. His position is considerably enhanced by the way he handled the affairs in Washington and London; also by his complete disassociation from the Vichy gang. He is a brave, courageous soldier."

I asked Prof. Hadamard: "What are De Gaulle's political views? He replied by quoting De Gaulle's own words: "I was broughgt up like most young men of my class as an ultra-conservative. That was the atmosphere of Saint Cyr, but during the present war I have had evidences of treason among the same class. After I had started the Free French Movement I soon discovered that the support I was getting from France came from the working class and the peasantry. They were the ones who were risking their lives. That had a profound impression on me and made me alter my opinion."

FRANCE INTERESTED IN INDIA

Prof. Hadamard assured me France was still deeply interested in India and her people. He himself has many friends throughout India. He has a great admiration for Tagore, Gandhiji, Pandit Nehru, Sir Jagdish Chander Bose, Sir C. V. Raman, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. He told me when Gandhiji visited Marseilles en route to London for the Round Table Conference he went to listen to him. He was vastly impressed by Gandhiji's philosophy of life, his message of non-violence, his simple living his care for the underdog.

Prof. Hadamard's link with Tagore and Shantiniketan was through the late Mr. C. F. Andrews and Professor Amiya Chakravarty who was one of the poet's secretaries. Also through the late Marris, a Parsee Professor of the Wilson College

HIS GREATER REGRET

Prof. Hadamard added: "I must tell you we Frenchmen are greatly interested in Indian art, culture and civilization. The late Professor Sylvian Levy rendered a great service to France by his work. He succeeded in establishing closer cultural contact and understanding between your people and ours. We French have a word—recueillement. Literally it means gathering of heart and mind and soul together in the withdrawal from the impact of mere circumstance. So let's hope Indians and Frenchmen will gather together in Paris. My greatest regret is I never visited India. I am old but still hope, one day to see your great country. After all I must see before I die the greatness of immemorial places like the Bose Institute and Shantiniketan. Of course before I go to India I am longing to return to my native soil,".

I asked Prof. Hadamard if he had any news about Madame Morin who used to run a centre for Indians in the heart of Paris. He assured me as far as he knew from letters from France Madame Morin was safe. He fears she lost her only son at the front. He also thinks Madame Guieyesse who used to publish the Indian Bulletin and had been known to many Indians is safe. But with almost tears in his eye, Prof. Hadamard told me that the heartless Gestapo shot and killed Sylvian Levy's second son. His only crime was he was unaware of the new German regulations. So one morning the Gestapo visited him and took him away. His little boy told his mother: "The Germans were here. They took dead away." A few days later the Gestapo returned to the widow his bloodstained clothes.

Many Yet To Appreciate Gandhiji's Contribution For India

Mahatma Back Into Glorious Past When New Era Challenges World, Says American Missionary

BOMBAY, Oct. 20

"Gandhiji calls us back to fundamentals. Most of us have yet to fully appreciate his significant contribution for India and humanity in a time when New Era challenges all the world," observed Ralph Richard Keithan, an American Missionary who has spent about ten years doing village service in Southern India, on the eve of his leaving India.

Rev. Keithan first came to India in 1925, as a Missionary to devote his life in the service of the country, but had to go back to America, where he resigned his Missionary Order. He played the host to Reginald Reynolds when he came to India during the civil disobedience movement in 1930.

Keithahn returned to India in 1935 as a private citizen and engaged himself in village work round about Kengurry in Madura district. He was externed from Madras Presidency and then went to Bangalore where he continued his village work. His wife has been a partner in his noble work. She is an M.D. doing work on nutrition problem. Both the husband and the wife all along looked to Sevagram for guidance and inspiration.

"The last ten years", said Keithahn in his message, "have been most happy for us in India, as we have tried to render humble service in villages and slum in co-operation with dedicated Indian workers. India has given much to us. She has something most precious to give to a propaganda and violence ridden world. Gandhiji, as the careful scientist of life, that he is, has reached back into a glorious past, taken out two great principles: Satya and Ahimsa, and has woven these into a creative and constructive force for the solution of problem and conflict. It is for India to appreciate his way of life more fully and then to dedicate itself to the realisation of its best self through its own sound methods and genius. Certainly we shall learn from all. But we must be most careful of a modern world in which our ways of life tend to exploit human personality and tend to emphasize those things that soon pass away. Gandhiji calls us back to fundamentals.

Most of us have yet to fully appreciate his significant contribution for India and humanity in a time when New Era challenges all the world.

"May India give herself more fully to the great tasks that are here. We go to help the West to understand the best in India that she more readily may join the East on equal grounds, to build in common with her—the great structures of an universal society, "in which men find eternal values ever held supreme. We shall return as soon as you make it possible for us to do. We eagerly await that day."—United Press.

INDIAN STRUGGLE IN NATAL

Unopposed Election Of Mr. Moolla To Town Board Creates Sensation

(From Our Correspondent.)
DURBAN, Oct. 5.

An interesting diversion in the affairs of Indians in Natal is the unopposed election of Mr. E. M. Moolla, Chairman of the Stanger Branch of the Natal Indian Congress, to the Stanger Town Board.

Stanger is a small town north of Durban, situate in the sugar belt. Its population consists of 1571 Indians and 528 Europeans. Of these 330 Europeans and only 59 Indians have the right to vote. These 59 Indians possessed the franchise before 1924 when the municipal franchise was abolished by the Provincial Council, and with the assent of the newly elected Hertzog Government at that time.

I understand that Mr. Moolla's requisition was signed by two Europeans and was handed in to the Town Clerk only a few minutes before the nominations closed. Whether this lateness in sending in the nomination accounts for the unopposed return of Mr. Moolla is not very clear. It is understood that an emergency meeting of the European members of the Board was to be held to consider the situation, but so far no information regarding this meeting has been made public.

Mr. Moolla, then, will take his place as a member of the local Government. He has long been interested in public affairs, and his presence on the Town Board should do much to sustain the prestige and interests of the Indian community in that district

CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Elsewhere the situation is not quite so promising. The Durban City Council elections have just taken place. The procedure in Natal municipalities has certain unique features. In order to give continuity of policy to the local authority, at every municipal election a quota of the sitting Councillors come before the electorate for re-election.

On this occasion the most interesting contest was that between the retiring Mayor, Mr. Ellis Brown, and a member of the Labour Party, Mr. J C Bolton. Mr. Bolton is a trade unionist, an ex-serviceman, and, of course an opponent of the draft Occupation Control Ordinance. The local press have made several attempts to persuade the Labour Party to withdraw its candidate so that Mr. Ellis Brown might hold the Mayoral position for another year. This the Labour Party refused to do. The election result was another victory for the Mayor and the defeat of Labour. Indeed, Labour has lost a good deal of ground in this election mainly because of a prevailing opinion that one or two Labour leaders support the Occupation Control Ordinance.

The plank on which these elections were fought was that of anti-Indian agitation, some of the advertising by candidates was extravagantly displayed as a "Save Your Homes" campaign against Indian penetration and the like.

INDO-EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION.

By contrast, the unopposed election of Mr. Moolla at Stanger is most refreshing, though, for my own part, I am inclined to think that his success is due to the fact that he caught the Europeans on the wrong foot. On the other hand, it should be said that at Stanger there is a certain amount of co-operation between Indians and Europeans which is altogether promising and refreshing. Plans are being formulated with the co-operation of Indians for the post-war layout of Stanger township, and there are some indications that a measure of success will accompany these discussions. Mr. Moolla's contribution to the future of this area might do much to persuade Europeans of the ability of Indians in local Government and so bring about an atmosphere conducive to the restoration of the municipal franchise on the common roll.

WHITE RACE ARROGANCE

Indian Of Affluent Class Regarded As Menace To European Civilization

PIETERMARITZBURG, Oct. 19: "The Indian of the labouring peasant and employee class is serving a useful purpose, but the Indian of the more affluent class, is a menace to European civilisation in Natal, and large racial zones should be set aside in which such Indians can live and carry on business and their occupations and pursue all daily activities of normal human life.' Thus runs a statement contained in the 9th Interim Report of the Natal Post-War and Reconstruction Commission regarding provincial and town planning. The report, which has been presented to the Natal Provincial Council is signed by Mr. D. E. Mitchell, Chairman and four members of the Commission.—Reuter

INDIAN WINS I.D.S.M. FOR VALOUR

FLORENCE, Oct. 21.

Consistent courage and devotion to duty of an Indian Units despatch rider, who made several journeys in the Rapido Valley over precipitous hillsides which were mortared, shelled and sniped by the enemy, won for him the I. D. S M.

He is Sig. Mohammed Alsam, of village Tajor Baja, Tehsil Hazro, District Campbellpore serving in the Indian signal corps

Sig Mohammed Alsam had two narrow escapes, once when his jeep received a direct hit from a shell and again when a bomb fell in front of his vehicle, blew in the wind-screen and cut his face. On both occasions, though badly stunned, he completed the journeys on foot and delivered the messages.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF HOTEL PROPRIETOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two Bhandari residents of Janjira State have been arrested by the City Police in connection with the mysterious death of Dashrath Narayan Patil, proprietor, Ramakant Hindu Hotel, near Majestic Cinema. The deceased was found dead with a stab wound near Wagle Building, Girgaum on Wednesday.

It is suspected that the alleged murder for which the two men Mahadeo Pandurang Pusalkar and Dashrath Gangaram were remanded into custody at the Girgaum Court, is an off-shoot of the skirmishes reported from Janjira between rival groups of Bhandaris. The deceased was also a resident of Janjira State.

JAWAHAR'S & MAHATMA'S PICTURES REMOVED

(From Our Correspondent)
UJJAIN, (By Mail.)

Pictures of Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru have been removed from the main reading hall of the local Yuvraj General Public Library. Before the visit of the Inspector-General of Municipalities, Mr. Rellay (Englishman) the pictures were removed from the main hall by the librarian. The President of the Library is Mr. Ayachit a leading lawyer, public worker, member of the Sarwajanik Sabha Working Committee and son-in-law of Mr. T. D. Pustake (the so-called Gandhi of Gwalior State.)

State Workers' Luggage Searched

(From Our Correspondent)

KOTAH (By Mail).—The Customs servants searched the luggage and bedding, etc., of Messrs. Kanhaiyalal Vaidya Officials General Secretary C. I. States' Peoples' Conference Shakirali-khan of Bhopal State Peoples' Conference and Ramnivas Bharati of Indore Prajamandal but nothing objectionable was found with them.

SUICIDE VERDICT ON MENTALLY DERANGED WOMAN

That death resulted from the deceased throwing herself down from her third floor residence at Tardeo, in a state of mental aberration, was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the inquest of Najmabai K. Kuppawala who died on October 18.

Removed From I.C.S.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21

A U. P. Gazette Notification states that Mr. R. N. Dey, Magistrate and Collector (on leave) has been removed from the Indian Civil Service by the Secretary of State for India with effect from October 8, 1944.—A. P.

New Dy. Chief Medical Officer For India

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" columnist, Peter Borough, comments today on the forthcoming departure for India of Sir Eldon Dalrymple Champneys, Deputy Chief Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health, who is to advice the Government of India on health services.

The columnist writes, "Although his researches into snake and spider poisons and the Vagaries of the anopheles mosquito have taken him into remote jungles in South America, this is I believe, his first visit to India

Until now his companion on all trips has been his wife This time the team consists of Prof. Ja Ryle, Nuffield, Prof. of Soviat Medicine at Oxford and his Kinswoman Dr Janet Vaughan the pathologist

Lady Dalrymple Champneys stays here to continue the work for war charities.—Reuter.

MINIMUM DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR TEACHERS

The Special Dearness Allowance Committee of the two Assoniations of Bombay Secondary Teachers has been for the past few months mobilising public opinion and approaching Managements and Government with a view to securing a minimum Dearness Allowance of Rs. 18 per month for every Secondary Teacher. Unfortunately, only a small number of Managements have granted this minimum demand in full

Government has given a niggardly grant of 20 per cent of the Dearness Allowance given i.e. even if a Management gives Rs. 18 per month to a teacher Government would contribute only Rs. 3-9-6 towards it. This is to say the least most unfair and unjustifiable, as Managements would be discouraged at the prospect of having to pay such a large balance of 80 per cent of the minimum amount.

The various requests to Government Department to enforce a minimum Dearness Allowance of Rs 18 per month per teacher and also pay a fair share of it having been turned a fair share of it having been turned down as a last recourse Secondary Teachers have been forced to Petition to His Excellency the Governor to do justice to their reasonable demands Teachers are in the most abject conditions to-day, theirs is the most unenviable lot as they are most hard hit due to the present high level of the prices of all essential commodities

Therefore, the Secretary Teachers organised the presentation of this petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay signed by over 1,300 Secondary Teachers from over 100 Schools of Bombay City and Suburbs"

C. I. D. Arrest Wanted Congressman

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nilkant Vaman Limaye, who is alleged to have escaped from Yeravda Jail sometime back was arrested yesterday by the Bombay C.I.D.

Limaye was arrested last year for leading a procession in celebration of Mahadevbhai Desai day and sentenced to year's rigorous imprisonment.

He is alleged to have escaped from Yeravda Jail about six months ago and since then had been in hiding.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Oct. 22.

BOMBAY—1
224 m. (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a m Bhairaon on Vichitra Been 8-5 News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Music from Film 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Pannalal Ghosh: Flute 9-30 Songs (G) 9-50 Azmat Husain 11-0 A I R Orchestra 11-15 Mohammad Rafi 11-35 Sitar 11-45 Moghubai Kurdikar 12-45 p m News (M) 12-50 (News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 5-0 Govind B. Kurwalikar 5-20 Instrumental Trio 5-35 Vivid Gaan: AIR Artist 5-55 Locals Vividh Gaan: A I R Aartist 5-55 Local 6-0 Azmat Husain 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Mohammad Rafi 7-5 Tarana 7-15 Pannalal Ghosh: Flute 7-35 Ek Thumri 7-45 Moghubai Kurdikar 8-15 In News 8-20 Music 8-25 News (M) 8-35 News (G) 8-45 Let Us Play You Something 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-45 Sports Review (E) 10-0 Sunday Night Concert.

BOMBAY—2
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

8-5 a m Pankaj Mullick 8-50 Govind B. Kurwalikar.

89.15 m. (3,365 kc/s)

7-45 p m Rural Listeners 8-25 Govind B. Kurwalikar 9-0 Mohammad Rafi 9-20 Azmat Husain 9-55 P Ghosh: Flute 10-15 Moghubai Kurdikar.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 5, 2001.
Muslim: Zilkad 3, 1363.
Parsi: Ardibehest 19, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-35 a.m. Sunset: 7-12 p.m.
Hightide: 3-47, 15-28.
Lowtide: 9-29, 21-28.

To-day's Engagements

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: Half yearly general meeting at 2-30 p.m., at 17, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort.

SKANTHASHASHTI MAHOTHSAVAM: 5-30 to 8-30 a.m., Rudhrabhisekam; 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Laksharchana; 6 p.m., Procession.

ARYA SAMAJ: Prof. N. G. Rao to lecture on "Self-Determination" to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (N. S. T.), at the Samaj.

ALDONENSES ASSOCIATION: On 'The Psychology of Fear' by Dr. K. R Masani, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at Hume Hall, Byculla, Dr. Menino de Sousa presiding.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Universal Unity and Causation." Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), 6-15 p.m.

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA: Public meeting to-day (Sunday), at 9-15 a.m., in Rashtriyashala Hall when Shri Gokalbhai D. Bhatt will speak on "Gujarati special numbers and literature."

PARTY TO SIR C. B. MEHTA: Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee will entertain Sir C. B. Mehta and friends to a party on the eve of the latter's proceeding to America for the International Business Conference.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Sripad Rama Vallabh Dasadhikari on "Desireless action leads to eternal good" at Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m.

KERALA MAHILA SAMAJ: Dr. L. Kaneswara Sarma of Puddukkottai on "Can nature cure?" at the Podar College Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Vellody will preside.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: To-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m., at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station. Sermon by Dasturji Bode. At 6-15 p.m. Discourse on Philosophy by Dasturji Bode.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Distribution of prizes to competitors in Hindi Elocution Competition, to-day (Sunday), at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.), at Association premises, Girgaum, by Mr. B. G. Kher who will give a discourse on "Methods of Hindi Prachar".

TARDEO JARTHOSHTI MANDAL: The annual general meeting of Tardeo Jarthoshti Mandal, at 5 p.m., to-day, at the work class of the Mandal at Tardeo Road, when after reading the report the new Mg. Committee will be elected. Members are earnestly requested to attend.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambuddhananda of The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (N. S. T.). The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m.

VILLAGERS' MEETING AT MALAD: Under the joint auspices of the Maloni Gramya Panchayat, and the Bombay Suburban Civic Voters' Association, a Public Meeting will be held at the Saint Antony School Maloni, Malad to-day (Sunday), at 11 p.m. (I. S. T.), when Sjt. Shantaram Patil of Andheri will speak on Village Sanitation and Duties of Villagers.

ARYA PARIVAR SAMMELAN: Under the auspices of Arya Veer Dal (Fort) the Sammelan will be held at Damodar Anandji Compound, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. There will be Physical demonstration by the Arya Vaibhav Vyayam Shala and Bajanopadesh by Kuvar Joravar Singhji.

RAMAKRISHNA VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct the weekly class on 'Mundak' Upanishad, at 5-30 p.m., today (Sunday) and Mr. M. R. Gopalachar will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagwat Geeta', at 9 a.m., at the Centre premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B. B. & C. I Rly.

CHIKHALWADI SAMRAKSHANA SAMITI: A meeting of the residents of Chikhalwadi, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (N. S. T.), in the compound of Dattatraya Buildings (Javji Buildings) Chikhalwadi, Grant Road to mourn the sad and untimely death of Dr. K. M Karande. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside on the occasion.

DIL PAZIR JEWEL RAFFLE

The Dil Pazir Jewel Broach Raffle was down and the winning prize number is 999. The claimant is requested to come with the ticket to Mrs Bapsey Sabavala's Office, Industrial Assuce. Building opp Churchgate Station and to take away the Broach at the earliest date on any working day except Saturday, Sunday and Holidays between 6 and 7 p.m.

Plea For A Municipal Theatre In Bombay

A meeting of representatives of producers, playwrights, artists, musical and dance institutions called by Mr Chandravadan Mehta, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Messrs. B. V. Varerkar, Prithviraj Kapoor, A. P Marzban and others will be held at Prof Deodhar's School of Indian Music at Mody Chambers opposite Opera House to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

R. I. N.'s Contribution To War At Sea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To-day (October 21) is Navy Day and throughout the world, wherever the White Ensign waves and operational requirements permit, this anniversary is being celebrated with enthusiasm.

In operations against Italian East Africa, in Malayan waters, the Battle of the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean His Majesty's Indian ships have served with ships of the Royal Navy. The exploits of H. M.I.S. Jumna, H.M.I.S. Sutlej and H.M.I.S. Bengal are notable instances of the work done by Indian escort vessels on the high seas. Convoy escort duties account for the largest share of the great mileage, steamed by H.M.I ships of all classes every year.

Day after day, Indian minesweepers keep safe the approaches to our ports, and other vessels maintain unremitting anti-submarine patrols. In Burma coastal waters the little ships of the R.I.N. Coastal Forces—small in size but packing a hard punch—have harassed the Japanese and supported our troops ashore.

In all, 45 awards and 40 mentions in despatches have gone to officers and men of the Royal Indian Navy in this war. The awards include one D.S.O., eight D.S Cs' eleven D.S.Ms. and ten I.D.S.Ms. all given for gallantry in engagements at sea.

Over sixteen new shore establishments for the training of India's Naval personnel have been commissioned in the past five years. In Combined Training Centres, officers and men of the R.I.N. Landing Craft Wing are preparing themselves strenuously, in company with Indian troops and the Air Forces, for amphibious warfare. R.I.N. Signal officers and ratings have rendered important service as part of the world-wide network of Allied Naval communications. H.M.I. Naval Dockyard in Bombay has worked to capacity since the war broke out, repairing and refitting Indian and Allied warships.

These are instances of the R.I.N.'s contribution to the war at sea. And it is not only men who have made that contribution. In the past year, girls of the W.A.C. (I) Naval Wing have taken over an increasing share of work in shore establishments. They hold responsible posts that will fit them well for employment in post-war civil life.

City Celebrates Navy Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Navy Day celebrations in the city to-day commenced with a mass physical training display at the Royal Indian Navy Signal School. The Bombay City Police Band was in attendance.

After inspection and March Past of Armed Guards, Nelson's famous flag signal at the Battle of Trafalgar was hoisted which was followed by a Musical Semaphore. A picture "the Naval Films of Interest" was also shown.

People of Bombay visited in hundreds the various naval establishments in the city to witness the Navy Day celebrations.

There were a series of impressive displays which revealed to the public eye how India's sailors are being prepared to fight in the ships that guard India's shores.

Vice-Admiral Godfrey, Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy was present at some of the establishments in the morning.

A realistic display of aerial attack and the defence which the merchant navy can put up formed the main feature of the Trafalgar Day demonstrations organised by the D.E.M.S Training Centre at Colaba. This was the first demonstration given by the Training Centre which was established in 1941. A big crowd witnessed the demonstrations in the morning, which were repeated in the afternoon. Lt.-Commander L. K. Averill, in charge of the Centre, directed the "operations" which gave proof of the importance of the defence of merchant shipping.

The Training Centre is staffed entirely by R.I.N. officers and R.N. instructors, and its function is to train D.E.M.S. personnel of all services, namely, naval ratings, Maritime Royal Artillery, R.I.N. Ratings, and Merchant Navy officers and men of all nationalities. Since its establishment, 68,000 trainees have passed through one course or another at the Centre New weapons and new methods are continually being introduced into service and the Centre has kept up-to-date throughout.

The personnel of H.M.I.S. 'Dalhousie' had its own programme for the day

Thousands of citizens mustered strong near the Gateway of India to watch Sir John Colville, the Governor of Bombay inspect a Guard of Honour provided by men of the R.I.N. There was an impressive March Past before the salute.

Congratulating the authorities on their decision to celebrate "Navy Day" in India and thus rousing the enthusiasm of the people for this branch of the country's defence service. Mr A. H. Mirza, President, National Seamen's Union of India, in a statement says that it will be in the fitness of things if the occasion is availed of by the British Government and the Government of India to inaugurate long-range scheme which would make Indians really proud of their Navy. Government, he urges, should immediately undertake a programme of shipbuilding in India.

Mr. Mirza points out that before the war there were 200,000 Indians trained for Merchant Navy, but only 20,000 could find jobs. Ship-building schemes in India would go a long way in absorbing young and enterprising Indian seamen and would help to develop the Indian Navy."

National War Front Meeting

The Navy Day meeting organised by the National War Front came off at the Sunderbai Hall on Saturday evening.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir who presided explained the significance of the Navy Day. He observed that India was not yet sea-minded, and so the idea behind the celebration of the Navy Day was to call pointed attention to her deficiencies in this respect. Sir Cowasji further traced the history of the Indian Navy since the beginning of the seventeenth century and spoke in high terms of the quality of ships built in Bombay. He further explained why it was necessary for India to build up a strong navy for the protection of her coasts.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta advised Indians to emulate the example of Englishmen and to inculcate in their young men the spirit of heroism. He was proud of the courage and power of endurance of Indian sailors and soldiers whose achievements in different theatres were simply marvellous and he could not tolerate any calumny on their name whether it came from a Philips or anybody else. He was sure the British Navy could with advantage follow the glorious traditions of the British navy.

Seth Daulatram Shah, Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kazi and Major S. R. Bamji also spoke.

Tribute To Late Mr. Ojah

Bombay, Saturday.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr Amritlal L. Ojah, President of the Country Craft Trades Association, at the meeting of the members of the Association and their friends and sympathisers. The meeting was held at the Readymoney Mansions, Churchgate Street, this afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr. Shivjibhai G Sethia of Messrs. S. G. Sethia and Co., Ltd Mr Shivjibhai speaking of the late Mr Ojah said that he was the champion fighter for the rights and privileges of the Indian mercantile community To what extent he fought for the mercantile community would be seen by the fact that he saved the coal traders to the extent of a crore of rupees, of the coal duty. He was offered a title for his services to the country but he refused to have it and preferred to remain as common "Mr. Ojah"

Mr. T M Vishram then moved the condolence resolution expressing profound sorrow of the Country-Craft Trades Association at the premature and sudden death of the worthy president Mr Ojah and sympathising with the widow the sons and daughters of the deceased in their bereavement The resolution was seconded by Mr T V Ratnam and carried standing in solemn silence

Cricket In The City

The half-day fixture between the Cricket Club of India and the Bombay City Police at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday ended in a draw. The match provided some pleasant cricket though nothing extraordinary was witnessed either on the bowling or the batting side. The C.C.I. declared after making 150 for seven wickets, K. H. Jobanputra being the top-scorer with 56 to his credit. The Police replied with 96 for only two wickets when the game closed.

Scores:

C.C.I.—M. K. Fyzee 2, K. H. Jobanputra 56 S. M. Gandhi 15, K. H. Mody 9, A. M Aga 6 A. R. Peermohmed 2, L. V. Apte not out 26, V. M. Merchant 22 V. N. Raj, C. M. Rana and V C. Mashruwala did not bat, extras 6. Total (for 7 wickets) 150

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.—B. P. Kadam not out 33 Scott 18 D. Kinchila not out 16, Shete 15. Extras 14, Total (for 2 wickets) 96

Sunday Morning Shows

AT METRO: "Presenting Lily Mars" at 10 a.m.
AT EROS: "Jitterbugs" at 10 a.m
AT REGAL: "It Ain't Hay" at 10-30 a.m
AT STRAND: Walt Disney's Ten Cartoons at 10-30 a.m.
AT AURORA: "King Kong" at 10 30 a.m
AT PALACE: "Dixie" at 10-30 a.m
AT CAPITOL: "Aloma of the South Seas" at 10-30 a.m.

DR. SCHACHT IN HANDS OF GESTAPO

Sent To Concentration Camp

LONDON, Oct. 13: Dr. Schacht, Germany's financial genius and one of those who most helped Hitler to power, is in a concentration camp in Germany, cables Wallace King, the "Daily Herald" war reporter from Stockholm.

I am able to reveal this, he adds, following the granting of a foreign pass—a form of Stateless passport—to Fraulein Signe Schacht, the 29-year-old niece of the banker, who upto now has been an employee of the German Legation in Stockholm. She says she has been anxious to leave the Legation and to dissociate herself from the Nazi Party for a long time, but has been unable to, because of possible repercussions on her uncle. But she has now received definite information that, he is in the hands of the Gestapo.

The revelation of Schacht's arrest follows an 84-hour hold-up of the telephone service between Berlin and Stockholm.

Mrs. Pandit On Her Visits To Wardha

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit in a statement to the press on her recent visit to Sevagram says. "It is a misstatement of facts to say that visited Wardha and talked to Gandhiji about Congress affairs in the U. P. I go to Sevagram whenever I have an opportunity in order to spend a few hours with Gandhiji—his relationship with my family is well known and of the many ties that bind me to him, the political one is the weakest.

My last visit was one of farewell as I am expecting to leave for the U. S. A. in the near future. Naturally we talked on various matters besides my personal affairs, but it is wholly incorrect to imply that these talks were in connection with affairs in the U. P. Only a passing reference was made to the U. P. and the question of the recent appointment of the executive officer of the Allahabad Municipal Board came up because Gandhiji has already received a batch of press cuttings relating to the incident and the matter had also come up during his recent talks with Mr. Jinnah."

"I have no authority to sit in judgment over my colleagues nor would such an action be agreeable to me. I trust my visit to Gandhiji will not be misinterpreted in future."

KAMALADEVI'S MALABAR TOUR.

CALICUT, Oct. 21: Srimati Kamaladevi, President of the All-India Women's Conference, arrived here to-day and was given a reception by the members of the local branch of the Conference. Mrs. Kamaladevi will tour Malabar for about a week studying the food situation and also supervising the distress relief work carried on among all villages by different women's organisations.—United Press.

Congress Work In Maharashtra

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, visited the District Towns of East and West Khandesh, for the work of reorganising the Congress Committees in both these districts. Mr. Deshpande addressed well-attended meetings of Congress workers as well as labour and student workers, in Dhulia and Jalgaon

In Nasik District the work of organizing primary Congress units in the mofussil has begun in full swing. Mr. Deshpande and Mr. V. G. Yardi, Secretary of the Nasik District Congress Committee, visited Bhagpur and Panchak. Peasants from the roundabout villages had assembled to welcome these leaders, after their release from a long-term imprisonment. In both these villages primary Congress members were enlisted in large numbers.

Delivery Of Airgraphs And Mails In India

NEW DELHI, Oct 21.—Air mails which left U.K. after July 10, 1944 and upto August 3 1944 have been delivered in India, says a Press Note. Seaborne mails which left U.K. after June, 1944, and upto August 19, 1944, have been delivered in India.

Airgraphs which left U.K. after August 12, 1944 and upto September 24, 1944, have been received in India —A.P.

RESERVE BANK CLERK ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ramrao Dattatray, a clerk in the Reserve Bank of India has been arrested in connection with a mysterious theft from a cash-box of the Reserve Bank of India.

It is stated nineteen cash boxes were duly sealed and placed in the strong-room of the Bank on October 17. When the boxes were opened on the 19th, the cash-box belonging to the Grain Store Department was found tampered with and a sum of Rs. 2,731 was found missing.

On application of S. K. Ambedkar for bail to the accused the Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered him to be enlarged on bail.

Prof. Thompson Makes Amends For His Maladroitness

Pleads Ignorance About India In Letter To Rajaji

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Prof. Edward Thompson in the course of a letter dated October 6, from Buckinghamshire to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar says: "I have just received your airgraph. As some amends for my maladroitness, may I publish it in the "Spectator?" I will try to arrange this. We get such snippets of news from India, that I do not remember seeing anywhere the full statement of your suggested formula for agreement.

"I certainly did not think it "damnable cheek" that you should try to work out an equitable formula, nor that Gandhiji should try to come to an agreement with Mr. Jinnah. If you look again at my letter, I was rejecting what is universally accepted here now—that Gandhiji is obstinate and unreasonable in refusing to give Mr. Jinnah his two Pakistans, with no sort of plebiscite or consultation of their inhabitants. It had just been cabled from India that Mr. Jinnah was demanding the whole of Bengal whose Hindus were to have no say. My letter was meant as an argument to appeal to our more reasonable Conservatives. If Pakistan comes by your formula, the wish of the majority of outsiders. (I am taking the liberty of trying to get your letter printed with your formula in full. I do not mind what you say of the 'lack of guts' of us 'intellectuals', though I think our worst fault is ignorance. Few of us know anything whatever of India, and now our knowledge is less than ever. Many who push for Indian independence do it solely because they regard Gandhi as a saint or the world's greatest Pacifist. That is not a strong ground on which to stand. Your letter can do only good here. Forgive me for printing it.

So will you please explain to Gandhiji or any of my friends or any who think fairly well of me what my letter meant. With best wishes and I will try to help in any way you ask."—A.P

RATIONING IN N. MALABAR

Grossly Inadequate, Says Pt. Kunzru

CALICUT, Oct. 21.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, who was here to study the working of rationing scheme in rural areas passed through Calicut to-day 'en route' to Coimbatore.

In an interview to the Press he made strong pleas for utilising co-operative societies in the matter of purchase and distribution of foodstuffs.

Referring to the ration scheme now in operation in North Malabar, Pandit Kunzru pointed out that the present ration of about 30 tolas per head was grossly inadequate. He would demand that it should be raised at least to 60 tolas in the case of ordinary people and 80 tolas in the case of labourers. He also referred to the poor quality of rice and wheat that are supplied in rural areas.—A. P.

All-India Table Tennis

ARONSON'S SWEEPING VICTORY IN SINGLES

The All-India Table Tennis Championship Tournament came to a successful conclusion at the St. Xavier's College on Sunday evening.

As was expected Chubby Aronson of America made a sweeping victory in the Men's Singles final. Playing a superb game, he accounted for Sivaraman in three straight games

In the Men's Doubles however, the American pair, Aronson and Steele succumbed to Dady Kapadia and Vithal after having a lead of two games at the outset. The Indian pair made a magnificent recovery to win the last three games, the match and the title. Vithal was the outstanding player in this match.

The Mixed Doubles, Final saw the holders, Dady Kapadia and Miss Perin Madon going down to Ramaswamy and Banoo Cassinath. It was the steadiness of the winning pair which saw them through.

The women's singles final between Enid Bocaroo and Mira Kudau was a tame affair. Neither player would take any risk. So the fight went on for a long time. Mira however got impatient at times and tried finishing strokes which was her undoing.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL

H. Aronson (America) beat Sivaraman (Madras) 21-10, 21-12, 21-10.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

D H. Kapadia (Bombay) and M. V. S. Vithal (Mysore) beat H. Aronson (U.S.A.) and N. Steele (U.S.A.) 21-23, 16-21, 21-17 21-11, 21-19.

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Miss E. Bocarro beat Miss M. G Kudau 22-20 20-22, 21-14, 22-20.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

C. Ramaswamy (Mysore) and Miss B. M. Cassinath (Bombay) beat D. H. Kapadia (Bombay) and Miss P. F. Madon (Bombay) 20-22, 21-11 21-16, 19-21, 22-20

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 21: Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours L. M. T. on 18-10-44:—

Allahabad 88 67 0, BOMBAY 90 76 0, Calcutta 85 75 0, Cawnpore 89 66 0, Cuttack 80 75 0.2, Darjeeling 63 48 0 Delhi 91 61 0, Dehra Dun 81 61 0, Jacobabad 95 66 0, Karachi 85 74 0, Lahore 93 61 0, Lucknow 91 63 0, Madras 92 80 0, Nagpur 87 77 0, Patna 89 76 0, Peshawar 78 58 0, Shillong 69 56 0, Simla 64 50 0.—A. P.

MAHRATTAS POLICED FLORENCE

Mahrattas were given the job of policing Florence when that city was occupied. A letter from an officer of a battalion of the Mahratta Light Infantry, written from a 'charming villa just outside the town, the family seat of a count and countess' describes their work at first hand.

The fighting had been hard ever since they crossed the Sangro River. The battalion had put in a night attack under a barrage—their first at night—on the village of Villa Grace. Later they crossed the Pisa River, concentrated round Montegufoni, and established their headquarters in the castle of the late Sir George Sitwell where they discovered some precious art treasures. Major Eric Linklater, the well-known writer, and B. B. C. man Vaughan Thomas were with the battalion at the time, and examined the works. There were Bottioellis among them. The battalion protected them until they could be removed to safety and immediately afterwards was put on duty in Florence.

"We moved over the Arno and one company occupied their section of the city without any trouble", writes the officer. "During our occupation the civilian life went on as usual, and there was the peculiar spectacle of Mahratta patrols moving cautiously along a street on the look-out for Fascist and German snipers while the Italian civilians promenaded. It looked like a film lot. No tanks or artillery were allowed into the city, and we were not even allowed to use our mortars since the buildings were to be preserved as far as possible. Rifle and machine-gun fire was all we were allowed to use. One night the Germans attacked us with infantry, an armoured car and a tank. They didn't care so much about what happened to the city. Our small platoon position had to withdraw after a hard action, but the situation was restored during the following morning":

The Mahrattas have now left their pleasant billets in and around the castle and are punching at the Gothic Line.

Free Fight Between Police And Dacoits

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

According to news received from Ghogha two dacoits were killed in a free fight between an armed police party and a band of Waghri dacoits. The Sub-Inspector and a constable received serious injuries. Higher police officers have left from Ahmedabad for investigations.

Madras Editors Enroute To Lahore

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu", and Mr C. R. Srinivasan, editor of the "Swadesamitran" left Madras this morning, for Delhi enroute to Lahore to attend the Standing Committee meeting of the A. I. N. E C. to be held there next week. —A. P.

ARREST OF DR. PURDY CHALLENGED

Application Asking For Production And Trial Of Detenu Before Court Filed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An application under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the "Habeas Corpus" jurisdiction was made yesterday by Mr. Joachim Alva, Editor of the "Forum" before Mr. Justice Coyajee (Vacation Judge) to issue a "Rule Nisi" on the Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay to produce Dr. Murray Purdy, a detenu before the Court and to show cause why the order of detention under the Defence of India Rules should not be set aside.

His Lordship made an Order to the Commissioner of Police in terms of the application returnable on November 2. His Lordship also directed that the detenu be permitted interviews with the petitioner's lawyers under the Jail Rules. The question of the costs of the application was reserved.

The petitioner stated that the "Bombay Chronicle" on September 25 published that "Dr. Purdy, an American and leader of Trotskyist Party was arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. under the Defence of India Rules." The petitioner contended that Dr. Purdy was not an Indian and the Defence of India Rules applied only to British subjects and he believed that that Dr. Purdy was an American citizen.

He had been acquainted with Dr. Purdy, who, he stated was a medical practitioner. Dr. Purdy's book entitled "The South African Indian Problem" according to the petitioner, among other things, sought to make out that the Cape Town Agreement was a betrayal of Indians and the book was not calculated to impede the effective prosecution of war. The petitioner believed that the arrest and etention of Dr Purdy could not be justified and to the best of his knowledge Dr. Purdy was not engaged in any activities of a subversive nature.

Concluding the petitioner prayed that a rule nisi be issued on the Commissioner calling upon him to produce Dr. Purdy before the court to be dealt with according to law or to be set at liberty. He also prayed that the order of detention he set aside and that the Commissioner he directed to pay the petitioner's costs of and incidental to the application.

His Lordship made an order in terms of the petitioner's application.

RAJPUTANA C. I. STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, Oct. 21.

Preparations are in full swing for the Rajputana Central India States Peoples Conference which will be held at Pushkar on 30th and 31st Oct., under the presidentship of Hon. Raja Bahadur Gobindlal Pitti, M.L.C., (Central).

Pandit Makhalal Chaturved, editor "Karmir", Khandwa, will inaugurate it on the 30th morning.

Indian Political Life Made A Chess-Board By Jinnah

AGRA, Oct. 20.

"Mr. Jinnah has made a chess board of Indian political life", observes Dr. Irtaza Hussain in the course of a statement. "No responsible Muslim can submit to the absurd theories of Mr. Jinnah which he must confine to himself". Regarding the question as to how the Muslims should unite in the fight for India's freedom, Dr. Hussain asserted. "All Muslims are keen to fight for India's freedom shoulder-to-shoulder with Hindus, if the one stumbling block of an Imperialist's web, Mr Jinnah, is thrown out of the country's political field. Except a few Jinnaahaites, Mr. Jinnah does not represent the Muslims."—United Press.

Punjab Ministry

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

Re-shuffling of the Punjab Ministry appears to be imminent after the breakdown of Jinnah-Khizr negotiations. Though the Muslim proportion is raised, the non-Muslims were assured by the Unionist leader that it would be restored after some time. Mian Abdulhyae, Education Minister, is likely to quit, but he is stated to have told the Premier that in case he is asked to resign he should also be permitted to resign from the Assembly seat.

"Nabhik Sewak" Diwali Number

"Nabhik Sewak"—This journal which advocates the cause of barber community has brought out a Special Diwali Number which contains several articles concerning the welfare and uplift of the community. The journal is edited by Mr. Devkilal Bose.

Background Of Invasion

FILIPINOS AWAIT D-DAY

By MARC T. GREENE

(Marc T. Greene, a journalist on the editorial staff of the PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, a well-known U. S. newspaper, war correspondent for this daily as well as for the EVENING BULLETIN and the Baltimore SUN in the Far East prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. In January 1942, while on his way from Australia to his assigned post, Greene was taken prisoner by the Japanese. He was held in a concentration in the Pacific theatre for two years. During this time he was in close contact with Filipinos and the Philippines.

The Japanese broadcast a lot of lies during the Bataan fighting to the effect that we put Filipinos in the front lines and in the most dangerous positions everywhere, and gave them nothing but a handful of rice a day to eat. Lies of course. The Filipinos got exactly the same food as the Americans. More than one Filipino who had been there assured me of that during my two years in captivity in Manila following the Japanese occupation.

Every American officer commended the courage and the loyalty of the Filipinos during that fell December, 1941 and there isn't the shadow of a doubt that they are completely loyal to America to-day.

There is every reason why they should be and not all the reasons stem from sentiment either. For the Filipino, like any other human being is anxious to eat once in a while.

To-day he only eats once in a great while. To-morrow, if we don't come back soon, he may not eat at all.

Yet out of starvation, emphasised by ill-treatment and every kind of oppression, the Japanese go on talking about securing the "co-operation" of the Filipino in the business of setting up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Mass Hatred

What the Japanese really have accomplished in the Philippines is the development of a mass-hatred on the part of the population and that hatred eagerly awaits the day of implementation.

Under American dominance the islanders enjoyed the highest standard of living by far of any Asiatic people.

Practically every Filipino in the large towns had recreation facilities on a par with those in America.

There were ample educational opportunities, and a proportion of white-collar jobs for the graduates rather higher than in the United States. The pay-scale was high, too so high that many educated Filipinos had automobiles. Excentional individuals held important and lavishly remunerated positions.

The Filipino peasant got twice as much for his rice and his sugar, his cereals, vegetables and fruit as other Asiatic agriculturists. The unskilled labourer the same. The skilled worker got three times as much.

The Philippines received steady supplies of the products of other lands, mostly of course, American, though more than half the chilled and frozen meat was Australian. American tinned goods came in as fast as American radios, and that was as fast as big and speedy ships could bring them.

In short, the Filipino had a relatively happy time. He hasn't forgotten it. In fact he remembers it more keenly every day. And the more keenly he remembers it the more he hates the invaders who have taken it all away from him.

And so, when you have a loyalty based on a combination of sentiment and expediency you have a very solid kind of loyalty indeed. And that is the kind of loyalty the Filipinos feel to-day for America and Americans.

Expediency may be the greater part of it and it may not. For present purposes it does not much matter. Because what we want, what we will need from the people of the Philippines is support, co-operation and aid for our forces when the big day comes.

And we will get it you need have no doubt at all of that.

Main Jap Objective

When the Japanese occupied the Philippines one of their main objectives was to secure the co-operation of the inhabitants through the granting of an "independence" condition ed upon a declaration of war against the Allies and the raising of a Filipino army of a million to fight the United States when the time came to undertake the recovery of the archipelago.

That hope has not been realized. When Wainwright was ordered to surrender our last stand on Corregidor the Filipinos within reach of his radio message to the American forces throughout the islands did not take kindly to the idea. Their fathers had stood off the Americans for a long time and mostly with bolos and outdated rifles. The groups now known as guerillas were better equipped and saw no reason to quit. Most of them did not quit.

The main point is that when we make our landings in the Philippines we are going to get lots of assistance. We will get plenty of fighting assistance but that is not all we will get by a long shot. Hundreds of thousands of civilian Filipinos, men and women alike, and children, too are going to aid, are looking eagerly forward to the day of aiding in a hundred thousand ways. And there are as many ways in which they can aid.

Loyalty to America in the Philippines to-day is unquestionable as concerns at least 95 per cent of the people, including the Moros who stood off the American occupation in the first few years of the century.

Food Robbed

For some time now the Japanese have been taking away the Filipino's staple food, rice. Under the authority of a compulsion-formed organization known as "Naric"—"National Association for the Intensive Culture of Rice"—they demand vast quantities from time to time. Last August they demanded 175,000 bags, nearly 900 tons. More than this amount had been stored, under Japanese order, in warehouses for the Japanese to take whenever they were so disposed.

It mostly came from small farmers from whom it was taken by the Japanese at whatever price they wanted to pay, or sometimes for no price at all. Many of these farmers were left in, and are now in a condition bordering on starvation. Many have turned to a policy of passive resistance, refusing to plant any more.

But the Japanese have the answer to that, as everybody knows. However if it comes to a matter of giving his crop to the Japanese and starving or of being tortured or killed if he refuses to plant, many a Filipino peasant chooses the latter.

It all adds up to bitter hatred of the invader. Not only is rice taken, but sugar. Most of the sugar-mills of the Philippines have been changed to the manufacture of alcoholic-fuel for Japanese motor-trucks in the islands and elsewhere. That has brought the present price of the lowest grades of brown sugar to more than a dollar a pound (as of last September). It has also deprived thousands more Filipino peasants of their means of livelihood.

The fact is that the Filipino is starving. He has, of course, lost everything long since, his job if he was a white-collar man, his diversions among all classes, everything that made his life-pleasanter than of other Asiatics.

He Knows It!

What he faces for the future does not bear thinking upon. The Japanese have already taken over most of his schools and hospitals, sacred institutions and establishments, public buildings everywhere. This is to quarter troops and give base-hospital facilities against the day of the all-out American attack concerning which the Japanese are increasingly apprehensive.

They know it is coming but they do not know when. The Filipino also knows it is coming. He has known it for a long time.

The more intelligent also realize what it is going to mean. They know that what the Filipino is undergoing now with so much fortitude and loyal waiting is going to be increased tenfold. They fully appreciate that where a dozen may be starving now a hundred may starve then. For they are well aware that the Japanese will take everything in nature of food supplies everywhere, also that troop movements and the reinforcements sure to be brought in from Japan and Formosa and Indo-China will turn the whole land into an armed camp in the midst of which they will be struggling like trapped rats for mere existence.

But there is no indication that such knowledge, so keen apprehension, has in any degree whatever shaken their loyalty to America. All they ask is that "the day" come soon.

"When are the Americans coming back?" used to be asked me with pathetic persistence by Filipino acquaintances. And although the question held much of sadness and sometimes something of anxiety, it never suggested doubt. For the Filipinos have never doubted. They do not doubt to-day. They know the Americans will come back. They only wonder, how soon.

The stooges of the Japanese, such as Laurel and Aquino and a few others, have incurred the hatred of the average Filipino almost to the extent of the Japanese themselves. Both Laurel and Aquino have had narrow escapes. The former got three bullets from guns in the hands of Filipinos hidden behind a bush near the eighth hole of the Wack Wack golf-course in Manila. The latter was shot from the crowd when he was making a speech on the Luneta in the city. Both recovered after many weeks in hospital.

But that is only the start. The Japanese rounded up every Filipino within half a mile of the district where Laurel was attacked and finally beheaded five, although each emphatically denied his guilt, nor had the Japanese any evidence that would have been considered for a moment in any law-court. The whole procedure only added to the bitter resentment and intense hatred for the Japanese.

The Filipinos are also bitter against certain "third-party" nations, especially Spanish. The present Spanish Consul-General in the Philippines is an avowed Franco man and he has made considerable trouble for Americans. It is freely predicted in Manila that this one, too, "will not survive the peace."

The longer the Filipinos wait the more impatient they become and the more bitter their vindictiveness toward the Japanese economic conditions grow worse and worse. Actual starvation threatens the whole of the Philippines. So far as they have been able the Filipinos have shared their dwindling means and they will go on doing so until the day of victory.—USOWI.

A. I. States Muslim League Meets

TENSION BETWEEN JAMKHANDI MUSLIMS AND DURBAR DEPLORED

The All-India States Muslim League Council met on October 17 at Khilafat House, Bombay under the presidentship of Mr Rasul Khan. A large number of delegates from practically all the important States attended the meeting.

Mr Abdul Hassan Syed Ali, President Majlise-Ittehade-Muslemin Hyderabad Dn expressed his point of view and suggested some lines of work to strengthen the All-India States Muslim League Organisation. Laying special stress on the financial side he appealed for the collection of sufficient funds.

The Council then passed the following resolution: "This meeting of the Council of the All-India States Muslim League looks with great sense of anxiety the present affairs of Jamkhandi State and the tension which has unfortunately been created between the Durbar and the Muslim subjects of Jamkhandi, and decides that the whole issue should be referred to the Working Committee which will make a thorough enquiry of the whole issue and adopt suitable means to bring about an amicable and satisfactory settlement."

The Secretary then moved a resolution authorising the President and the Working Committee to collect funds. This resolution evoked an immediate response from certain members of the Council.

Mr. Shan. Alimuddin, President, Muslim Conference, Jaipur, proposed the appointment of a Committee of Action to remove the grievances of Muslims in the Indian States. With the approval of the President a Sub-Committee is formed to organise the Muslim women of the Indian States. Mrs Sugra Humayun Mirza of Hyderabad is appointed as its President, and Mrs M H Siddiqui the Secretary.

Turkish Ambassador To Moscow

LONDON Oct. 18:—The new Turkish Ambassador to Moscow, M. Selim Sarper has left Ankara by train to take up his new post cables "The Times" Ankara correspondent. He was accompanied by M Memduh Tezel, the newly appointed Press Attache—the first Turkish Press Attache, to be appointed abroad.

Press Attaches, the correspondent adds, are to be appointed in other capitals including London.

CALL TO STUDENTS TO ORGANISE MASSES

THANA, Oct. 21.

An appeal to students to awaken and organise the masses and carry the message of the Congress to remotest villages was made by Mr Govindrao H. Deshpande, M.L.A., Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, at a largely attended meeting of students here last night under the auspices of the National Students' Union, Mr. Tahmane presiding.

Reviewing the developments since August 9, 1942, Mr Deshpande expressed gratification at the phenomenal awakening that took place in the Indian student community. He explained at length the policy outlined by Mahatma Gandhi in his statements and interviews after his release from the Aga Khan's Palace, and averred that Gandhiji did not contemplate to budge an inch from the stand taken on August 8, 1942.

Earlier in the evening, Mr Deshpande discussed the programme of reorganising the normal Congress activities in the District with local Congress and student workers at an informal meeting.—United Press.

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TODAY MATINEE 1-45

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Musical Melodrama

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Director: N. R. ACHARYA

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Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10-15

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T A J

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6TH WEEK
RANJIT'S
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SHEIKH MUKHTAR, SUSHIL KUMAR

Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA
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MINERVA'S Modern
Social

DR. KUMAR

Direction: KISHORE SHARMA
Cast: BALVANT SINGH KHURSHEED (Jr.), P. BANERJI, LATIKA, NAJMA

SAT. NEXT 28TH

KRISHNA

Daily: 4, 7 10. Sat., Sun., 1 p.m.
Advance Booking from Wed. 25th 10 to 12 and 3 to 6 p.m.

MAZHAR ART PRODUCTIONS
Social

BARI BAAT

Director: MAZAHAR KHAN

SUVARNALATA, ULLHAS, YAKUB

3RD WEEK

CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7, & 9-45
Sat. Sun. Holidays 1 p.m.
Booking 10 to 12 and 3 to 5
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A Poignant Drama of a Childless Mother!

JEEVAN

8th Week
MAJESTIC Daily:- 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.

Charlie and Wasti at Best
12th Week
IMPERIAL ***SANJOG*** Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Sat. Sun., at 1-30 p.m.

4TH GREAT WEEK!

LOVE and LIBERTY
Form the
Theme Song in
Director: NITIN BOSE'S

Suresh Release

MUJRIM Or the One I Loved!

Leela Desai, Motilal, Jagdish and Yakoob

ROXY Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Sat., Sun., at 1 p.m.

2nd CROWDED WEEK

SOBHAGYA PICTURES'

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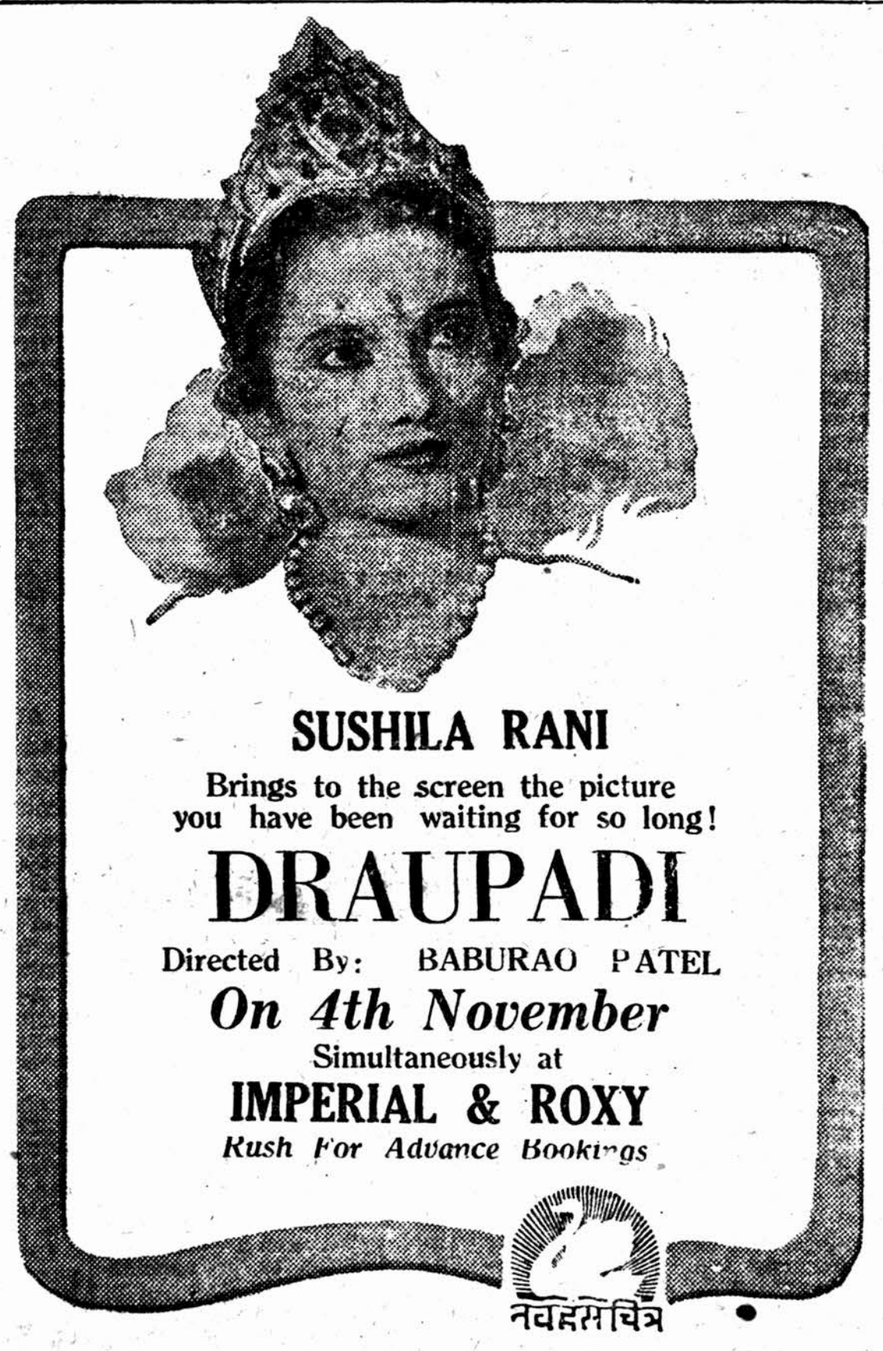

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	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	72-3/6
Consols 2-1/2 p c	79-11/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	104-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-13/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	112-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	11-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	88-1/2
National Bank of India	42

CITY MARKETS

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

The local market opened today at Rs. 398/8 for March delivery and advance to Rs. 401/8 on active buying by sellers of options. The rise was not maintained under renewed selling and March declined to Rs. 398. Tone was quietly steady.

Later on there was renewed buying and March delivery improved to Rs. 401/12. After the close of the market some business was reported at Rs. 403/8 for March delivery. The market closed at 3 p m as under:—

I.C.C. March	301	8	0
I.C.C. May	408	8	0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 640 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

	High	Low	Close
I.C.C March	406/8	397	393/8
I.C.C May	414/8	405	407
Karachi 4 F. March	41/3/9	40/7/6	40/8/6

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Khandesh Jarilla Ready 240/285, New Delivery Contct. Basis March Jarilla Dec.-Jan. —10/11; Berar Jarilla Ready, 290/300, New Delivery Contct. Basis March Jarilla Dec.-Jan. —6/7; Punjab 289 F. Ready 400/445, New Delivery Contct. Basis March Jarilla Dec.-Jan. +94/95; Punjab 289 F. sawgin Ready 490/515, New Delivery Contct. Basis March Jarilla Dec.-Jan. +133/34; Sind N. T. Ready 300/425, New Delivery Contct. Basis March Jarilla Nov.-Dec. +71/72 and Dec.-Jan. +68/69; Sind sawgin New Delivery Contct. Basis March Jarilla Dec.-Jan. +103/04.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

Under hopes of liberal sales of Gold and Silver by the Bank next week, the local bullion market ruled quiet today with scattered realising. There was not any important decline in quotations but buyers were cautious. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 122/4 and stood at Rs 122/2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 123/14. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 67 and declined to Rs. 66/12 while Spot Gold was quoted at Rs. 68/2.

The settlement being on Monday, there was some profit taking. Ready Silver Rs. 124. Forward Rs. 122/4. Ready Gold Rs. 67/4. Forward Rs. 66/12 and Sovereigns Rs. 46/4.

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Spot 23-1/2 Forward 23-1/2 Gold bars fine per oz. £8/8/0

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET DULL

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

Cotton opened barely steady at 3 to 4 points down. Following trade absorption of overnight hedges against large spot sales in the South, the market turned dull fluctuating witin a two-point range awaiting developments in connection with Government programme. Routine price-fixing against textile awards was the chief supporting feature Trading continued dull and extremely narrow with scattering hedges and easiness of grains offsetting price-fixing. The market closed steady. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

December 21.78—06 January 21.71—06 March 21.75—05 May 21.75—05, July 21.48—02, October 20.79—01, December Highest 21.82—02 (10-14 a m) Lowest 21.78—06 (2-56 p m) Middling Spot 22.30—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December 21.81—05 January 21.72—02 March 21.80—02 Middling Spot 21.45—05

NOON CALL

December 21.81 March 21.78 May 21.78

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

Tata Ordinary 385 Tata Deferred 2092/8 Indian Iron 40/4 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 3172 Bombay Dyeing 1752/8 Central India 393/12 Century 837/8 Gokak 311/4 Kohinoor 577/8 Simplex 247/8 Andhra Valley 1805 Tata Hydro 203/12 Tata Power 1902/8 Associated Cement 231/8 Belapur 237/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 482/8

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 13th October 1944.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
CAPITAL:—		5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund		5,92,50,000
Fixed Deposit. Savings Bank. Current and other Accounts		231,63,54,000
Sundries		1,18,56,000
Rupees		244,37,10,000
ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	133,97,41,000	
Other Authorised Investments	3,64,40,000	
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	9,16,81,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	42,30,03,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,72,88,000	
Dead Stock		1,59,14,000
Sundries		1,03,04,000
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	44,65,25,000	
Balances with other Banks	2,18,14,000	
Rupees		244,37,10,000

New Legislative Council For Aden

LONDON, Oct. 20

The House of Commons to-day approved a draft order under the Government of India Act replacing the settlement of executive committee by two Municipalities for the township of Aden and the township of Sheikh Ottoman and setting up a Legislative Council whose functions will cover the Colony as a whole.

The Colonial Secretary Stanley replying to Creech Jones (Labour), said that the order was limited to Aden and did not alter the situation in respect of the free port currency and appeals to Indian Courts in any way. —Reuter.

GUATEMALA ARMY REVOLT OVERTHROWS PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 21

President Federico Ponce of Guatemala was overthrown to-day in a revolt led by young officers of the Guatemala Army and University students, said an Agency dispatch from Guatemala city.—Reuter.

BEAUMONT BECOMES P.C.

LONDON, Oct. 20

Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, has become Privy Councillor and appointed Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in place of Sir George Claud Rankin who resigned owing to ill health, states an official announcement.—Reuter.

Britain's War Expenditure

LONDON, Oct. 20

Britain has spent 23,893 million pounds on the war during the first five years upto September 2. This fact was given in the Commons today by Ralph Ashton, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.—Reuter.

Will contributors please note that their articles, photographs etc. cannot, as a rule, be returned unless they are accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope? This applies equally to contributions handed over personally. Nor can any correspondence be entered into regarding rejected mss.

A scrupulous observation of this rule will facilitate the work of this office—as also of the contributors themselves.

ALL 22 CANDIDATES FAIL IN M. S. EXAM.

The results of the October M.D., M.S., D.P.H., and D.O. examination of the Bombay University are as follows:—

M.D. EXAMINATION.

The following 7 candidates out of 34 have passed the Examination:—Nos. 1 4 13 19 20 24 30.

M.S. EXAMINATION.

All the 22 candidates have failed at the Examination.

D.P.H. EXAMINATION.

All the 4 candidates have failed at the Part II of the Examination.

D.O. EXAMINATION.

The following 2 candidates out of 3 have passed the Examination: Nos. 2, 3.

Bombay Hindi Vidya Peetha Results

Hindi Bhasharatna:—
First: Joshi S. R.
Second: Abhyankar P. K.
Third: Sadani J
Hindi Uttama:—
First: Rane I. S.
Second: Limaye M. V
Third: Palgankar C. G.
Hindi Madhyama:—
First: Kulkarni K. N.
Second: Deshpandey M. R.
Third: Dhuru T. P
Hindi Prathma:—
First: Naik V M.
Second: Shirsat G. S.
Third: Utgikar H. P.
Phadnis S. N.
Hindi Bhasharatna:—
Second Division: 6 17 22 23.
Pass Class: 2 3 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 18 20 21 24 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL

Presiding at the annual physical training display of the European Boys' High School at Panchgani, Mr. I H. Taunton, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, congratulated the school authorities on the steady progress of the school. He also presented the Cambridge School Certificate Gold Medal to Heinz Faldberg who came to India in 1939 as a refugee and who last December topped the list of school certificate candidates in the Province.

MONTGOMERY Mr Nasim Hasan, Secretary of the National War Front, Montgomery Dist., has resigned as a protest against the removal of K. B. Nazir Ahmad from the District Leadership of the Front.

THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

By SPORTICUS

Football season too long a chief cause of W.I.A.A.'s failure. How Fullen and Gould helped B.B.R.C. European's success in Soccer International. Pam Ballantyne's swimming feat. Bombay's bid for Ranji Trophy. Matting wicket again. Cricket team for Ceylon. Inter-Varsity Aquatic meet.

The W.I.F.A. has at last rung down its curtain over the Cooperage after a packed and strenuous season of over seven months. Every body will admit that the season was far too long. It is bound to get on the nerves not only of the sporting public but also of the players and officials as well. But this cannot be helped when you have to hold so many competitions on one ground. If the W.I.F.A. could command more grounds, they might be able to finish the season much quicker and earlier. As a matter of fact some tournaments are still going on at Parel and they will not be completed till the end of this month. The W.I.F.A. would, therefore, do well to be on the lookout for more play grounds so that they can, after the war arrange their tournaments and matches within a more reasonable limit of time.

CHIEF CAUSE OF W.I.A.A.'S FAILURE

However, though so late in the season, the public evinced as much interest and enthusiasm in the Rovers Cup Final as in any previous year. A crowd of nearly 10,000 attended, despite the fact that there were no stands on the Eastern and Southern sides. The reason was not far to seek. Two of the favourite teams on this side of India—one Indian and the other European at that—were matched for the contest. It had an international colour—much to the liking of every body. The Indians, I mean of course the W.I.A.A. Staff, had every chance of winning the tie. But they practically threw away the opportunity. If anybody is to be blamed for it, it is Rashad, the spearhead of their attack. Instead of directing his energies for the job he is best fitted, that is shooting, he stayed back to help the defence who did not need it at all.

HOW PULLEN AND GOULD HELPED B.B.R.C.

The B.B.R.C. were, indeed lucky, to win the Rovers Cup. Referee Reddin and one of the linesmen helped them vitally in this matter. The former refused to award a penalty against the B.B.R.C. when there was a glaring case of handball in the proscribed area. And the latter wrongly pulled up the W.I.A.A. forwards twice or thrice for offside when they got away dangerously in the opposite camp. Nevertheless the British Base Reinforcement Camp were full value for their victory. They cannot be held responsible for the faults or mistakes of the supervising officials. They played the right type of game—depending mainly on quick passing and prompt shooting.

In Pullen they have an opportunist of a rare calibre. Not only did he score all the three goals of the day for his side but claimed a fine bag of 22 goals in two tournaments. Rashad would do well to follow his bright example rather than try to imitate in vain the elusive methods of his old leader, Murthy

A large share of the credit for their grand successes in the Western India Championship and the Rovers Cup must go to their defence and particularly to their custodian, Gould. He gave away only two goals during the period he was in charge of the B.B.R.C. fortress. There is nothing brilliant about him like Kadirvelu. But he is very business-like in his ways.

EUROPEANS SUCCESS IN SOCCER INTERNATIONAL

The annual international fixture between Europeans and Indians did not evoke as much interest as in previous years. The only reason for it is that it was staged after the Rover's Cup. It is common knowledge that all interest in soccer—in fact in every game—dies after the premier competition is over. Still the public response to the call of charity was splendid. The Indians had every chance of winning but luck coupled with their usual weakness in shooting, deprived them of the honour It might have been a draw But Referee Inwood favoured the Europeans with a spot-kick for reasons best known to himself. This decided the issue. It is a matter of great pity that Sushil Ghosh was not entrusted with the whistle in these two games. As luck would have it, both of them were vitiated by the Referees' errors of judgment.

PAM BALLANTYNE'S SWIMMING FEAT

In the second All-India Aquatic meet at Lahore, Bengal swept the board in the men's events, while Bombay followed suit in the women's events. With Sachin Nag, Raja Ram Sawoo, Profulla Mullik and Shaban Saha in the vanguard, the Eastern province carried away the Championship with 64 points to their credit. Bombay stood a poor second with only 11 points to their account. The difference shows how backward this province is in matters swimming —or rather how far behind Bengal has left other provinces in this respect. Want of adequate facilities is certainly responsible for this backwardness

It is therefore extremely creditable for Miss Pam Ballantyne to win all the four events in which she took part. Not only that she broke the previous records in all of them. It was solely due to her magnificent efforts that Bombay was able to carry away the Women's Championship with 33 points. All praise to her for emulating the brilliant example of Miss Gibert in athletics.

In water polo Bombay lost to Bengal in the final by the slender margin of 5 goals to 4.

BOMBAY'S BID FOR RANJI TROPHY

With the fast approach of the Cricket Championship of India the selectors of the Bombay Cricket Association have picked up fifteen players from whom the first team will be chosen. Vijay Merchant has been asked to lead the side again. In the absence of a better man, his choice was imperative. It is hoped that he will think in terms of the team as a whole than the success of his individual self! Then Bombay is sure to have a greater chance of victory.

The following players have been selected:—Anwar Hussain N. H. Colah, R. S. Cooper, V. Dias, K. C. Ibrahim, J. B. Khot, M. Kore, M. K. Mantri, U. M. Merchant, B. M. Merchant, R. S. Modi, D. G. Phadkar, M. N. Raijee, K. M. Rangnekar and K. K. Tarapore.

MATTING WICKET AGAIN?

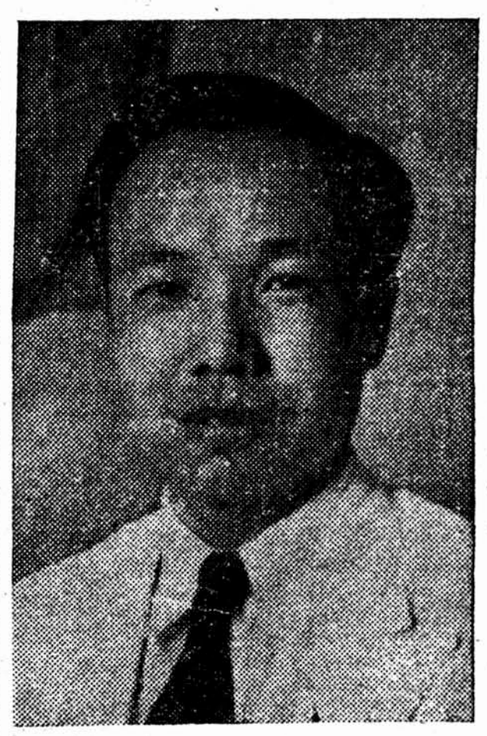
Bombay is down to meet Sind at Karachi on November 3, 4, 5 and 6. On paper we have a strong batting side. Whatever the final selections, we may expect a substantial total from them. But then the bogey of matting wicket is staring them all in the face. The debacle of Rajkot last season must still be fresh in the minds of Vijay Merchant and Co. They were very badly mauled by the Western India States. Let us hope the history will not be repeated at Karachi. The bowling is weaker than last year. With C. T Sarwate gone to Indore, the brunt of the attack will have to be borne by Keki Tarapore and Jehangir Khot. How far they will succeed remains to be seen. Although Bombay possesses the best wicket-keeper in India in D. D. Hindlekar, second and third raters have been chosen to keep the wickets! Can anybody say with confidence that our fielding will be of the smartest type? Ordinarily Sind is by no means a difficult proposition for Bombay. But the local conditions make all the difference for the visiting team

CRICKET TEAM FOR CEYLON

Despite the present transport difficulties, the Ceylon Cricket Association has renewed its invitation to the Board of Control for Cricket in India to send a representative team to that island next March. Only a few months ago the invitation was turned down by the Board because they feared that there would be all kinds of difficulties in the way of such a tour. But Ceylon has now assured the Board that their fear is baseless. Anyway the hosts will try their utmost to make the tour a great success. Under the circumstances, the Board of Control has no other alternative than accept the invitation. As a mater of fact such interchange of visits is very necessary, as they not only help to improve the standard of the game in both the countries but also promote good relationship between them. The Board must however see to it that younger players get preference over the old and seasoned players—at any rate in fair proportion to them.

INTER-VARSITY AQUATIC MEET.

The Inter-University Aquatic Meet will be held again in Bombay at the end of this month. The Venue is the Mafatlal Pool at Chowpatty Only Calcutta and the Punjab Universities are expected to compete. Other Universities are unable to do so perhaps because of financial reasons. In fact Bombay would not have taken part in it, were it held at some other place. The Board of Sports of Bombay University has a soft corner only for cricket and athletics. Even such manly and spectacular games as football and hockey have no special interest for them. Heaven alone knows when their angle of vision will be changed and sport will receive greater attention from them than it does now. It is rather encouraging to hear that the B.P.H.A. would assist the Bombay University hockey team to participate in the ensuing Inter-Varsity Tournament despite its own financial difficulties. What about the W.I.F.A. following suit?



Mr. Li-Chin, New Consul for China who has taken charge of the Consulate of the Republic of China in Bombay.

LINLITHGOW TO SUCCEED ATHLONE?

OTTAWA, Oct. 20

Lord Linlithgow, former Viceroy is being suggested as candidate for Canada's Governor-Generalship in succession to Lord Athlone whose term of office expires in April next year, Ottawa sources indicate.—Reuter.

POLISH DISPUTE

Britain And Russia Reach Agreement On Joint Policy To Be Adopted In Yugoslavia

LONDON, Oct. 21.

"Important progress" was made towards the solution of the Polish question at the Churchill-Stalin talks in Moscow says a communique issued here this morning.

It adds that the question was "closely discussed between Soviet and British Governments. These discussions have notably narrowed differences and dispelled misconceptions. Conversations are continuing on outstanding points."

The communique also says, free and intimate exchange of views took place on many political questions of common interest and the march of events in South-east Europe was fully considered.

"Agreement was reached on the remaining points in Bulgarian armistice terms.

The two Governments agreed to pursue a joint policy in Yugoslavia designed to concentrate all energies against the retreating Germans and bring about the solution of Yugoslav internal difficulties by a union between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the National Liberation Movement. The right of the Yugoslav people to settle their future constitution for themselves after the war is of course recognised as inalienable."

The communique said that the utmost confidence was expressed in the future progress of Allied operations on all fronts.

POLISH LIBERATION COMMITTEE APPOINTS REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON

The Lublin Polish Committee of National Liberation has appointed Stefan Wilanowski as its representative in Britain, states the Polpress, the Committee's official News Agency

Wilsnowski, who is known for his opposition to the London Polish Government, is a member of the Polish Peasant Party and Vice-Chairman of "The All Slav Committee in London".

STALIN SEES CHURCHILL OFF AT MOSCOW AIRPORT

Marshal Stalin was at the Moscow airport personally to see off Churchill. Eden and their party when they left on Thursday morning after their talks.

Polish Premier M. Mikolajczyk, Foreign Minister M. Romer and Professor Grabski left Moscow on Friday.—Reuter.

CIVILIANS AND TROOPS EXCHANGE SHOTS

"Further Incidents" In Capital Of Sicily

ROME, Oct. 21.—It was officially stated to-day that further incidents in Palermo, the Capital of Sicily, in which 19 lives have already been lost, occurred yesterday.

The new incidents took the form of anti-Sardinean demonstrations as the troops who fired on the crowd on Thursday came from Sardina, Italy's other major island.

Shots were exchanged between civilians and troops and one bomb was thrown in Palermo market.

Arabs Boycott American Economic Mission

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20.—The Arab Chamber of Commerce of the three principal towns of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa yesterday informed the American Economic Mission in the Middle East now touring Palestine, of the cancellation of the scheduled meeting as a protest against the Roosevelt pledge on opening the doors of Palestine to unrestricted immigration and establishment of Jewish commonwealth. Arabic dailies that had been receiving bulletins of the Office of War Information have stated they do not want them any more.—Reuter.

Hitler Speaks

LONDON, Oct. 18.—"After five years of struggle the enemy, helped by the defection of all our European allies, has, at some points, come near the German frontier and at others reached it. He is redoubling his efforts to smash up our Reich and to annihilate the German people and their social regime," said Hitler in a proclamation broadcast by the German Radio today.

Declaring that the first large-scale German mobilisation was carried out in the autumn of 1939, Hitler continued: "Whereas the enemy believes he is getting ready for the last knockout blow we are resolved to carry out a second large-scale mobilisation. We must and we shall succeed, not only in breaking the enemy's determination to destroy us, but in driving the hostile forces back and keeping them clear off the Reich until peace is guaranteed for the future of Germany and her allies, and there is peace in Europe."

Aundh State Administration Report

(From A Correspondent.)

AUDH, Oct. 20: Partial separation of the judiciary from the executive, vigorous campaign in favour of 'Grow More Food Campaign', establishment of a Development Board for post-war reconstruction plans, maximum war efforts, these are some of the highlights of the Administration Report of the Aundh State in the Eastern States Agency for the year 1943-44. During the year the post-war reconstruction plans engaged the attention of the Durbar, who have set up a development board for devising ways and means for the future development of the State. The financial position of the State is sound. The gross income of the State for the year was Rs. 7,69,000-0-0 and the aggregate expenditure Rs. 4,91,691-11-9 leaving a cash balance of Rs. 2,77,474 at the close of the year.

In the matter of educational reforms, the State, with the introduction of industrial training in schools, has effected a healthy change from the purely curricular activities. Besides eri-silk cultivation, spinning and collection of wool and paper and soap-making, regular classes in carpentry, tailoring and mechanism were introduced in the high school.

STOP PRESS

HORTHY FLIES TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The German overseas' news agency said to-day that Admiral Horthy has flown in a special plane to Germany. The agency in a despatch from Budapest said that the Hungarian Regent had gone to Germany of his own accord.—Reuter.

AACHEN GARRISON SURRENDERS

Reuter's special correspondent, Aachen the German officer-commanding the Aachen garrison and the balance of the garrison surrendered to-day in the city outskirts. About 800 Germans surrendered unconditionally to Americans in Aachen area to-day. All organised resistance in the suburbs as well as in the city has now ceased.—Reuter.

FIRE IN GADAG FACTORY

HUBLI, Oct. 21.

A devastating fire broke out at Gadag in Shamji Karamsi's Ginning Factory yesterday night as a result of which nearly 600 cotton bales were completely burnt down. The loss is estimated at rupees one and half lakhs. The municipal fire brigade brought the fire under control. The cause of the fire is not known.—A.P

Nichols X'Rayed

"VERDICT ON INDIA" A MISNOMER

When "Tickerley Tichols" Was Hooted Down At Oxford Union For Slandering Students

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 21.

In her autobiography "Testament of Youth" Miss Vera Brittain describes how after the last war, while she and her generation had spent years on active service, on her return to Oxford University she found Beverley Nichols masquerading as a social celebrity of Oxford. She frequently asked herself the stock question. Daddy, what did you do in the last war?" and answered it thus: "I made the world safe for Beverley Nichols".

The world having been made safe for Nichols we have perforce to listen to what he says and so, when this bright young thing who was fittingly nick-named "Tickerley Tichols" at Oxford and who was hooted down at Oxford Union only a couple of years back, for saying "students there, are all rotters" now proclaims himself as a new "expert on India" doing one on Mayo after stay of exactly a year there.

We can do nothing but wonder as does Rev. John McKenzie ex-Principal of Wilson College, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University

"A MISNOMER"

Rev. McKenzie who can claim to know India better than ten Nichols put together does not recommend "Verdict on India" to the British public.

Reviewing it in the "Spectator: He says, the title is a misnomer. It has few of characteristics of a judicial pronouncement. Nichols got a lot of his details wrong. Rev. McKenzie gives three instances of different kinds chosen almost at random.

Rev. McKenzie says, these may be errors of minor importance but the book is full of evidence of faulty observation. Far more important are the sweeping judgments which he passes on Indian life as whole and practical conclusions whereto they lead him.

Rev. McKenzie points out everything Hindu comes under Nichol's lash. On the other hand, he has nothing but praise for the Muslim League for its policy, above all, its leader Mr. Jinnah. Many of the things Mr. Nichols says will give a deep offence to all Hindus who read them. This itself is an argument against saying them. Truth may be wholesome even if it is unpalatable, but is he entitled to claim this justification?

BANASTHALI VIDYAPITH

Girls Educated Not Only For Happy Domestic Life But Also For Selfless Service Of Motherland

This Vidyapith which was started nine years ago in Banasthali village (Jaipur State) for the education of the girls has grown into a residential institution of considerable size and great promise. The School, College and the Hostel are all housed in kutcha buildings. Banasthali's rural surroundings are simple and natural. The Vidyapith now owns nearly 600 acres of land and looks forward to further expansion and consolidation in the near future. The Jamnalal Bajaj Goshala, the Mahadeva Desai Khadi Mandir and the Kasturba Gandhi Arogyashala are some of Banasthali's social features.

Industrialists' Delegation To America

The Secretary of the Association of Indian Industries has sent the following telegram to the Secretary department, Planning and Development New Delhi:—

"Regarding the delegation of Indian Industrialists proceeding shortly to the United Kingdom and the United States of America the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation appreciates action of the Government in organising the delegation but considers that its proposed membership of ten as recently announced is utterly inadequate to meet the needs of the large number of heavy and large scale industries whose establishment in India both during the war as far as possible and after the war in any case is an urgent need of the country. As Government are well aware and as their own enumeration of essential industries in the questionnaire prepared for post-war industrial planning clearly indicate that such industries amount to as many as fifty and all these need representation moreover, the proper regional distribution of these industries requires that representatives of different provinces should also be included in the delegation of industrialists. Therefore the All-India Manufacturers Organisation trust that the Government will enlarge the number of the delegation so that all interests and all organised bodies interested in industrialisation may be adequately represented thereon with a view that the large scale preparations made in the countries the delegation is going to visit are not faced with a small delegation from India.

Governor-General Disallows Resolution In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20: The "United Press" learns that the Governor-General has disallowed the resolution tabled by Sir Mohammed Yamin Khan, Secretary of the Muslim League, in the Central Assembly. Criticising the promulgation of Ordinances without placing them before the Assembly on the ground that the matter did not primarily concern the Governor-General-in-Council The resolution asked the Government of India to communicate the views of the Assembly to the Viceroy that "it does not view with esteem the action of those officials who advised him to issue the Ordinances under the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the ninth Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935, as that advice amounts to deliberately ignoring the Central Legislature, and convey to His Excellency the request of the Assembly for taking them into consideration and scrutinizing the provisions contained therein."—United Press.

Additional Excise Duty On Indian Sugar

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.—An additional Excise duty is imposed on certain sugar produced in India. The Ordinance which imposes the duty and is to come into force with immediate effect provides that the Duty shall be at the rate of one rupee seven annas per standard maund in the case of sugar produced by the vacuum pan process or at the rate of one rupee per standard maund in the case of sugar produced by any other process.

The Ordinance authorises the Central Government to make rules to provide for the grant of a rebate of the duty paid under the Ordinance on sugar which is afterwards exported to any country outside India.—A.P.

Bengal Skittled Out In Indore Cricket

INDORE, Oct. 21.

The Bengal Cricket Association's touring team which met Holkar XI in a twelve-a-side three day festival cricket match to-day were skittled out for 97 runs. The proceeds of the match will be donated to the Fund for the welfare of families of soldiers of the Holkar's army fighting abroad.

The Holkar team passed Bengal's total after 118 minutes batting. When the stumps were drawn for the day they had scored 235 for two wickets, Mushtaqali and C. K. Nayudu batting with 78 and 74 respectively.—A.P.

"RAMANAND CHATTERJEE DAY" IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.—Glowing tributes to the life and work of late Ramananda Chatterjee were paid at a meeting of the United Provinces Journalists' and Writers' Association held here last evening to celebrate the "Ramanand Chatterjee Day." Mr. Pramod Sen, News Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika" presided.—A. P.

Aachen

Aachen—or Aix-la-Chapelle as the French call it—is a city of, say, 165,000 people in normal times. It is an important railway centre and a meeting point of many roads. It usually carries most of the traffic from Western Germany to Northern France and Belgium. Even in the early years after the last war, before the industrial recovery of Germany, people were astonished by the number of long, heavy freight trains that passed to and fro through Aachen between the Ruhr and South-East Belgium. It used to have well over 100 war factories, but most of them were heavily bombed several months ago.

Aachen is big with history as well as biggish in size. It was probably the birthplace and certainly the burial place of Charlemagne the Great; he made it the second city of his Empire. Many emperors and kings were crowned there; its Cathedral and Coronation Hall are, or were, among the treasure houses of Germany.

It has lost a good deal of its political and cultural importance in the last couple of centuries or so, but it remains a place the Germans rather fancy, and it is a very considerable military prize.—Patrick Lacey in a B.B.C. talk

ALL-PARTIES PANCHANGA CONFERENCE

A number of resolutions were passed at the All-Parties Panchanga Conference of the Computors, Publishers and Printers of Almanacs, held at Poona, urging the removal of the ban on printing Almanacs. The hindrance that would be caused to the religious duties of Hindus were explained, by the appointed committee, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Civil Supplies.

ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

"I Will Not Rest Unless He Is Fully Cured", Assures Minister

PESHAWAR, Oct. 19.

Khan Abdul Karim Khan, headmaster of the Azad School, Utmanzai, who has been just released from the Central Prison, Haripur, said that Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan was not keeping good health owing to some Liver trouble, and in spite of due attention paid by the Inspector-General of Prisons and Civil Surgeon Hazara, he was not getting the desired relief.

Commenting on the statement in the light of the recent official "communique" issued by the Frontier Government on the health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Hon'ble Khan Samin Jan Khan, Minister for Education (also in charge of Prisons) said:

"I have got no reason to disbelieve the above statement, as I have myself received Badshah Khan's letter directly complaining about his ill-health and I shall see that he is cured."

Asked if he could disclose the contents of the letter to the Press, Khan Saminjan Khan replied:

"I am sorry, it is private. But I would like to inform the public that having great respect and special regard for Badshah Khan, I am deeply moved by the contents of the letter, and being fully conscious of my duty, I shall leave no stone unturned and will not rest unless he is fully cured."

It is understood that the Minister has since made inquiries from the Superintendent of the Central Prison, Haripur, about the health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and is shortly expected to meet him in jail.—A. P.

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din

LAHORE, October 21.

The parole period of Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who was released from jail two months ago on grounds of ill-health, has been extended by six weeks by the Punjab Government.

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din will be X-rayed on Monday for his lung trouble.

RESTRICTIONS ON DETENUS

It is learned that the Provincial Government are examining the question of the removal of restrictions on detenus including M.L.A.'s released from jail.

The detainees in jail, it is understood, will be handed charge sheets next month, stating reasons for their detention.—A. P.

Detenu Committee Of Assembly

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

Sardar Sant Singh in a resolution which has been admitted for discussion in the forthcoming Central Assembly Session recommends the constitution of a Standing Committee of both the Houses to examine the cases of all persons detained without trial under the Defence of India Rules and to make a report on them.—A. P.

"BALVANT" DEFAMATION CASE JUDGMENT.

RATNAGIRI, Oct 20: The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ratnagiri, delivered judgment in the defamation case filed by Mr. Nanasheb Ahmadsaheb, Resident of the Rajapur Municipality, charging Moreshwar Dinkar Joshi and S. P. Desai, editor and printer and publisher, respectively, for publishing defamatory news in their issue of "Balvant" a local weekly.

The Magistrate held that both accused were guilty under Sect. 500 I. P. C. and a sentence of one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 was awarded to Joshi, and one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 was awarded to Desai.

An appeal against the judgment is being filed in the Sessions Court.—A. P.

MINIMUM D. A. FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS, URGED

The special dearness allowance Committee of the Bombay Teachers' Association, and the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association has sent a petition to His Excellency the Governor to enforce a minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 18 per month per teacher. The petition has been signed by over 1,500 secondary teachers from over 100 schools of Bombay city and suburbs.

Cloth Merchants Asked To Answer 80 Questions

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

The form issued by the Government of Bombay asking the minutest details from the cloth merchants has created some sensation, for it demands answers to nearly 80 questions. Clauses eight and nine which demand the amounts of income-tax paid and the total capital invested in business are particularly annoying the merchants.

LONDON.—Col. Deneys Reitz, High Commissioner of South Africa, died on Thursday aged 62.

WHAT MAKES A MARRIAGE SUCCESSFUL?

Marriage is the earliest contract that man made, in the history of civilization. He chose a partner befitting his temperament and entered into this sacred contract. Man intuitively doubled up for the purpose of procreation.

Time passed and the individual choice became a legal understanding. Different customs sprang up, as the man domiciled in the various regions of the world. The contract was modified to suit society and state. Discontent sprang up as society grew complex. Marriage became the concern of the State and not of the individual.

Happiness disappeared with the infusion of artificiality and the introduction of prohibition. Man's choice was limited by law. Then started a period of revelations. The Divine Will interfered and reinstituted Divine laws to combat the evil. Happiness returned to man once again.

Man struggled to make his marriage successful. Unmindful of the Divine laws he adopted once again methods involving compulsion. Wedlock became a struggle of meddling. Man grew intellectually; he probed into the problems of this contract. He found its psychological interpretation and its social and moral implications. He put them to test, and he failed again. He tried biological adjustments and denied the financial importance of the contract. Later he amalgamated the two and experimented, yet he met with disasters. Still he laboured, scientists and psychologists formed independent schools of thought to solve the problem. Havelock Ellis, Freud, Jung and Adler devoted their life time and put forward suggestions to ameliorate the situation. Their suggestions were very valuable. But man is still discontent, and is headlong after solving the problem of a successful marriage.

Right from the in-laws to the slightest variations in finances and physique, the problem has been tackled; yet dissatisfaction prevails! What is the cause after all?

The Answer

A 'loving' nature, an 'amicable' temperament and an 'accommodating and tolerant' personality is the answer. A happy and successful marriage is the question of understanding and a regard for each other which is 'unselfish'. I quite agree with most of the points published in the first article on this subject in the "Bombay Chronicle"; but I do not for a moment think that they can make a marriage happy. A marriage which is happy may do away with all the points mentioned therein.

My opinions, suggestions and experiences regarding the problem are as follows:

The fundamental essential of a happy marriage is 'Love' between the contracting parties—'Love' which is pure and unselfish. Marriage must be contracted for the person and not for the sake of his property or family connections. If in the contract there is an underlying selfish motive that marriage cannot be successful; however educated and handsome or rich the contracting parties be. Marriage must be for the sake of love and Love alone. It is only Love that can last for ever. 'Lust' vanishes away very quickly. The foundation of marriage must then be laid on 'Love.' Then start the other considerations. As the bride is brought into a new environment, we have to carefully watch the new family influences. The in-laws are a taboo—the bride has heard probably when she first started to learn talking!

This has a psychological background. As it is an important factor, I shall deal with this briefly. The conflict which springs up between a mother-in-law, sister-in-law and the daughter-in-law is a natural outcome of the sub-conscious sexual complexes. It is no more than a mental protest exhibiting itself in rivalling for the boy who has been snatched away by the girl from his mother and sister. The mother is much more attached to the son than to the daughter. Similarly the daughter is more attached to her brothers and father than to her sisters and mother. Probably, in the words of Freud, Oedipus Complex is working. However, this being the state of affairs, the mother marries her son—or in the society of to-day; presume, that the boy marries himself and brings the girl home.

Inevitable Result

In a very short time the mother and the sister become conscious of the fact that the bride is monopolising all the attention of their son and brother respectively. They feel they are being deprived, not only of the pleasure of his company but also a certain amount of importance. The conflict is at first mental. Then it grows into an active state. There are very frequent exhibitions of a transference of emotion. The couple being ignorant of the causes of such conflict, start cursing each other. The bride challenges her in-laws and warns her husband. The husband incapable of understanding the complexes, is bound on the one hand, by blood ties to his parents, and on the other, by ties of sentiment and love. He wishes to displease none. He departs to prevent further unpleasantness. The relationship dwindles in chaos. The mothers-in-law do not like such an interpretation but I am certain, the fault is invariably theirs. I have seen many a mother marrying their sons with great pomp and show unaware of the conflict which will spring up in the near future. The bride as she walks in has her troubles greeting her on the threshold. Were the in-laws to be convinced of this argument; I can predict they would never want to marry their sons!

It is of utmost importance then, to know before hand the implication of such environmental influences and be prepared to combat them in a sensible and logical manner. It needs to be told to the bride and she must be on her guard. The husband and wife must combat the conflict together and must work in complete unison with each other. Other factors in a married life, like physical and sexual incompatibility or financial uncertainty are of minor interest. I say this, because, sexual incompatibility cannot be considered as a factor, when the two individuals contract. Desire to enter into wedlock cannot be produced unless and until there is sexual potency. And in marriages which have a foundation on 'Love,' there is a sexual urge, resulting in a desire to possess the object. The woman may not make a show of her effort to possess, on account of being an exhibitionist temperamentally; the man exerts all his might to possess the object being temperamentary a sadist! However, there is exertion and a tremendous effort on both sides to unite which is the outcome of a sexual urge resulting in the final desire. Where then arises the question of sexual incompatibility? It undoubtedly arises in marriages whose foundation is not love; but is brought about by the parents. The boy, probably, if he is impotent is too shy to express his ailment. I have seen cases where the boy has protested. But the protest fell on deaf ears; the mother said, ah, he is just a straightforward boy, and knows nothing, his wife will put him right! Such marriages have resulted in disasters, for no fault of the contracting parties.

Important Factor

Financial factors are again not very important, if the contracting parties are both prepared to do their best and sacrifice their life, considering the shortcomings and limitations of the other in the present system of our society. Another very important factor in making a marriage successful is 'Truthfulness.' It must be remembered that a husband and wife have got to live together for a whole life time. There must be no secrets between each other. None should try and hide his shortcomings. All limitations and hard habits should be thrown into the open to receive a thrashing and then agreed upon by mutual attention and consent, so that afterwards an occasion for unpleasantness does not arise.

The question of education and interests do not arise, too. I have found love more persistent in most uneducated people. If the temperament is accommodating, any amount of interests can be developed without the least annoyance to the other. Complete ignorance is not also advocated. But it is futile to search for a bride, who is a poet or a philosopher or else a good artist. Of course if the marriage is contemplated from a business point of view, it is different. But do not forget, the primary function of the wife is to become a mother. She cannot all the time play the fiddle while you are painting your pictures! She needs just as much attention as you demand from her. Do you at the time of looking for a bride, ask what type of husband she would like to have? No one does it I am sure. Even if some do the girl is too shy to reply to that question. Hence it is not considered.

One very important factor when the marriage has been contracted is this—when leaving the house go out calm and self-possessed; and when returning, greet your wife with a smile however, tired or annoyed you may be. A wife must at the same time greet her husband with a smile when he enters the house. Secondly, never object any affair of the house which the wife is managing, nor try and find faults with the food or furniture.

I am certain if the above mentioned are observed carefully, peoples life would become much happier.

By Major K. A. Rashid

Surprisingly enough, the very first article that reached us in response to our invitation was from a military officer, fighting the Japs somewhere on India's eastern frontier! This indicates the remarkable interest created by the subject. More contributions will appear in succeeding issues.

Do Opposites Make For Harmony?

By PADMASHINI

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name to be printed. After three years of marriage experience I have come to these conclusions.

Some difference of temperament and outlook make marriage a glorious adventure, but when the gulf is too wide, there is only a limitation that is warping. For example, if the man is fond of racing gambling, flirting, —a gay Lothario type, and the woman belongs to the old fashioned world of "sanctity of marriage", "holy tie of matrimony", "link of soul to soul" etc., there is bound to be much misunderstanding and unhappiness. You will say "but these cannot attract each other—it is an impossibility". That is not true. They 'do'—not only attract as a passing fancy, but as a deep lasting emotion, which cannot be denied. But to make marriage a success, a similar black-ground and upbringing are unnecessary. They go a long way towards establishing that sense of "being understood" which is so necessary for a happy marriage.

A similarity of interests is another brick upon which to build a firm foundation. Within this realm come also friends. How often do we find the husbands friends only bore, nay, drive almost to dull frenzy the poor wife, and 'vice-versa'. What then should they do? Seek outside home that comradeship which only mutual interests brings?

But the most important of all is understanding; 'mutual understanding' is not always possible. But at least a 'deep desire' to understand, to comprehend, to make allowances for 'everything that happens and does not happen in 'marriage.'

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M & S
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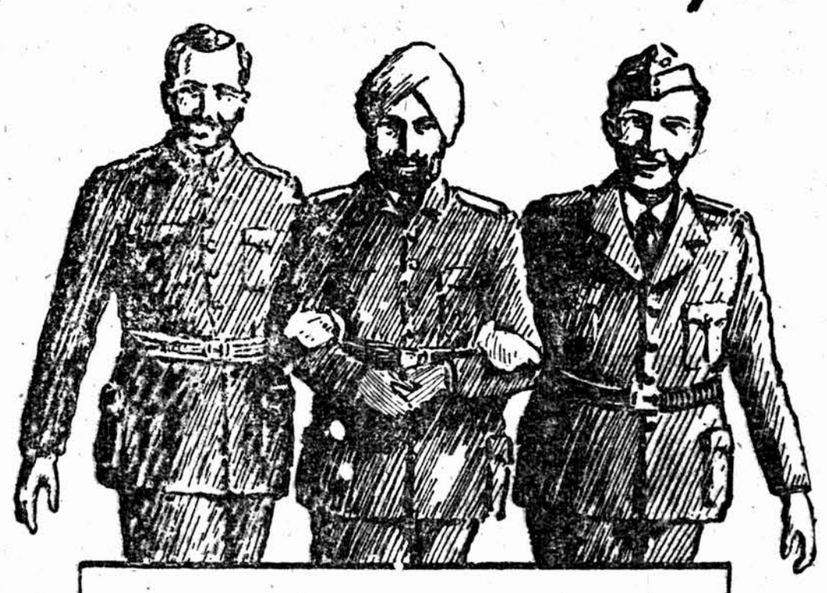

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Publishing When Peace Comes
The New Book-World

By Brother Savage

When peace comes the British publishers will face a situation unparalleled in the history of the book-world. They are now busily preparing for it, and already it is possible to give an idea of the scale on which they hope to satisfy the widespread hunger for reading.

The vast programme which publishers intend to carry through during the first decade of the post-war years includes not only a complete replacement at the earliest moment of cheap editions, such as those of Everyman's Library and the World's Classics, of which a high percentage have had to go out of print, and the preference for better books at the expense of inferior literature but also the despatch of adequate supplies to the occupied countries to make up the loss of books destroyed there by the million.

I sought authoritative answers from leading publishers to the question: "Is the demand for better books likely to persist?" Mr. L.A.G. Strong, the well-known author, was emphatic in his affirmative.

"The desire will continue if it is fed," he declared. "A large number of present-day readers are new, and often in the Forces. The popularity of the Penguins is proof of a high standard. The astonishing activity of publishing houses has largely been due to the sale of stocks irreplaceable until after the war."

Poetry, the novel, the essay, and philosophy will be more in demand than ever. Here surely we have the opposite view to that which attributes the present desire mainly to the accidental circumstance that young people in the Services have been removed from contact with the libraries they were in the habit of using at home, and, in a vast number of cases, from their usual diversions and entertainments.

"I think it is very likely," said Mr. Jonathan Cape. "that being moved about and not having ready access to their own books or the channels through which they used to obtain them, people on Services are finding it difficult to get reading matter. The demand is increased by the stringency. But we have to bear in mind that millions of books have been destroyed. True, a large quantity of them were not used frequently, but their loss inevitably makes a serious difference and accentuates the demand for such new books as are being produced.

"Moreover, for every 1,000 new books produced before the war, only a little more than 400 are now possible, because the paper restriction limits the amount available for books to 40 per cent of what was used in the twelve months immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities. Unfortunately, the period from August, 1938, to September, 1939, was not a prosperous period because of the prevailing anxiety and uncertainty. Production was consequently below normal."

Has evolution worked to its high peak in books through the war? Mr. Richard Church suggests that the present conflict has acted as "the final stage in a long series of processes to awaken mankind to the necessity of reading, for information and culture alike.

"I am certain that the proposed machinery for adult education will require a completely new set of books, somewhere half-way between the text-book and 'the thing in itself'—something in the manner of which 'Q's' famous Cambridge University lectures in literature were the forerunners."

And, Mr Church believes, it must apply to all subjects under the sun. A little imagination makes obvious that publishers at least have every reason for the optimistic belief in the post-war world as a brave new book-world.

INDUNE PATRO: Published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad.

These are the famous letters of Jawaharlal Nehru to his daughter Indira, translated into Gujarati with illustrations at a cheap price (Rs. 1-4). The contents have been translated and the spirit of the original text preserved.

K.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

The June number of the Monthly Bulletin on Statistics which has just been published by the Economic and Financial Department of the League of Nations at Princeton, New Jersey, contains, in addition to the usual tables, a series of diagrams illustrating the Quarterly Movement of the value of Foreign Trade.

Owing to the rise in prices in nearly all countries since the beginning of the war, the diagrams are not necessarily illustrative of the quantitative changes in trade, but are of special interest for comparison between imports and exports as well as indicating the trend of change in trade balance.

The export balance of the United States reached a peak of dol. 5,385 millions in the last half of 1943 but this balance was more than accounted for by lend-lease exports which in that period amounted to dol. 5,687 millions and represented over four-fifths of the total exports (dol. 7,139 millions). Similarly, Canada's export balance rose seven-fold during the three years since 1941 due to "mutual aid" granted to the Allied powers.

In Latin America, the majority of the countries show a similar trend, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and Uruguay, which have found an increased market for their products in the United States, show heavy export balances for 1942 and 1943. Argentine's heavy export balance, on the other hand, has been due largely to import difficulties.

India, which has become an important deliverer of strategic materials to other Allies has maintained a high level of exports while her imports have fallen off.

In three of the traditional net importing countries, Ireland, Portugal and Switzerland, there are indications of disappearing import balances.

The cost of foodstuffs index has risen in many countries much more than the overall index of cost of living since the beginning of the war. For example, in the United States, the cost of living index has risen 26 per cent. while foodstuffs have increased 43 per cent.; in Canada, cost of living has increased 19 per cent. while foodstuffs are up 34 per cent. More startling are the increases in the Asiatic countries. In Iran, cost of living has increased 685 per cent. since the beginning of the war and foodstuffs 767 per cent; in Palestine cost of living is up 139 per cent. and foodstuffs 143 per cent.; in India cost of living has increased 138 per cent. and foodstuffs 152 per cent. On the other hand in the United Kingdom cost of living has increased 30 per cent. while foodstuffs have gone up only 24 per cent. and in Germany, both indices have risen 11 per cent. The food index for certain primarily food producing countries such as Ireland and Australia, is still slightly below the total index.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Famous Trials

FAMOUS TRIALS FOR LOVE AND MURDER BY K. L. GAUBA (PRICE RS. 5/-; LION'S PUBLICATIONS, POST BOX 3166, BOMBAY).

In this book the author has given to the public a very interesting selection of sensational trials from all over India. These "tragedies of real life" are narrated by the author in a style which is simple yet attractive and which heightens the emotional appeal of the subject-matter which it clothes. The first five pages of the tenth chapter, however appear to us to be out of place in a collection of trials like the one under review, for they seek to explain the five exceptions to the offence of murder which can be easily found in any elementary text book on the penal code. The Bawla murder case, which gripped Bombay almost twenty years ago, is in our opinion the most interesting of those narrated in this collection. The get-up of the book is certainly far above what one would expect in these days of paper shortage, and the printing too, is attractive.

J. R. V.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

What concrete things we want to do with a view to fulfilling the aims and objects of our Association, was narrated by Shri Ramnik Shah Incharge, Local Branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, on the occasion of the annual Children's Day. Firstly we want to educate children in such a manner that they may become patriotic and self-reliant Indian citizens having power of endurance and self-sacrifice. To achieve this, undoubtedly the process would be a very long and sustained one, but our organisation will continue to put forth its efforts. However, whatever it is able to do will more or less be symbolic, because education is the concern first of the parents and homes and then of the schools and whole time institutions.

Balkan-ji-Bari, at present, is able to do some work only for about ten or twelve hours spread over one whole month, as it is active only on Sundays, and that too for not more than two hours. Within such a short time the work that the organisation would be able to do, can just be symbolic and a directive type of work. Wherever the organisation has a centre or a branch, it will do only such work as is necessary in the interests of the children, and which will be a sort of pointer in that direction—a pointer both to the parents and schools. Over and above all that, this organisation will, in short, try to supplement the home and school activities with a view to directing the children's emotions in a proper manner.

The organisation has a desire to start an All-India Children's Volunteer Corps and to increase the children's physical and mental efficiency. Then, it wants to become for all India children a single common platform for unity—cultural as well as social—irrespective of any class, rich or poor, any religion, Hindu or Muslim, any province, Maharashtra or Madras. Besides it wishes to establish a Children's Mutual Aid Centre in all its Branches. Balkan-ji-Bari aims at becoming an organisation whose Branches will be ready, willing and able to solve any difficulty or problem facing parents, society or the Government in relation to children.

The Children's Own Library of the Balkan-ji-Bari will contain all kinds of books meant for and relating to children. Its All-India Children's Own Museum will contain whatever the boys and girls might collect out of the hobbies' or aesthetic sense, as well as things and materials which will interest and educate them. It will establish study classes on Child Psychology and on Legislations regarding children of this country and also of other countries, and whenever necessary, the Organisation will agitate for their betterment. It will try to have a net-work of Children's Schools on idealistic lines everywhere. To sum up, it will establish an all-India Children's University.

I would like to remind you at this stage, after having enumerated a host of things—both as a realist and as a visionary—that our Balkan-ji-Bari will work along the lines indicated above, only with a view to so educate children, as mentioned heretofore, that they may become patriotic and self-reliant Indian citizens with enough power of endurance and self-sacrifice for the toughest days, that are still ahead of us. To-day the organisation does work on these lines, but on a very small scale, and as if negligible. Nonetheless, I wish to assure you that it is the Bari's ambition to show to you that all these things are realised, and not only visualised.

I need not stress here the necessity of a large number of sincere workers for the cause in every town and village of India. One can well understand that if the vision set forth herein is to be realised, work—thousand times greater work—with faith, courage and hope, is of the utmost importance. Children are the Hope of the Future and as such need to be so trained that they may be able to acquaint themselves well of their duties when they fall on their shoulders. Taking our own case, have we done really what is expected of us? Let the Balkan-ji-Bari try to infuse into the Children spirit of Freedom for our country, so that they may be able to bring about the improvement of India's physical, economic, moral and cultural ruin. Let the children not blame us for not having given them facilities, opportunities and help for such an ideal growth. Let thus Balkan-ji-Bari step forward on the path of India's progress!

* * *

The Nootan Vardhak Triputi of Amod held a debate on "Simplicity," under the presidentship of Shri Ishwarlal M. Shah, and the following is the purport of the speeches delivered on the occasion:—

Life appears noble by plain living and high thinking. Simplicity must be adopted to lead a happy life. Can a man surrounded by luxurious atmosphere do any good to the Society? Generally not. Our Bapuji has set the best example of simplicity. What do we notice when we cast a glance on the pages of the past history? We find that the nations which took to luxury had to pay heavily and lose all their dignity. And the nations which followed simplicity stood foremost in their ranks.

Simple life is a pure life and bears the stamps of natural peace, good health and liberty. So simplicity must be adapted for the excellency of the life and the nation.

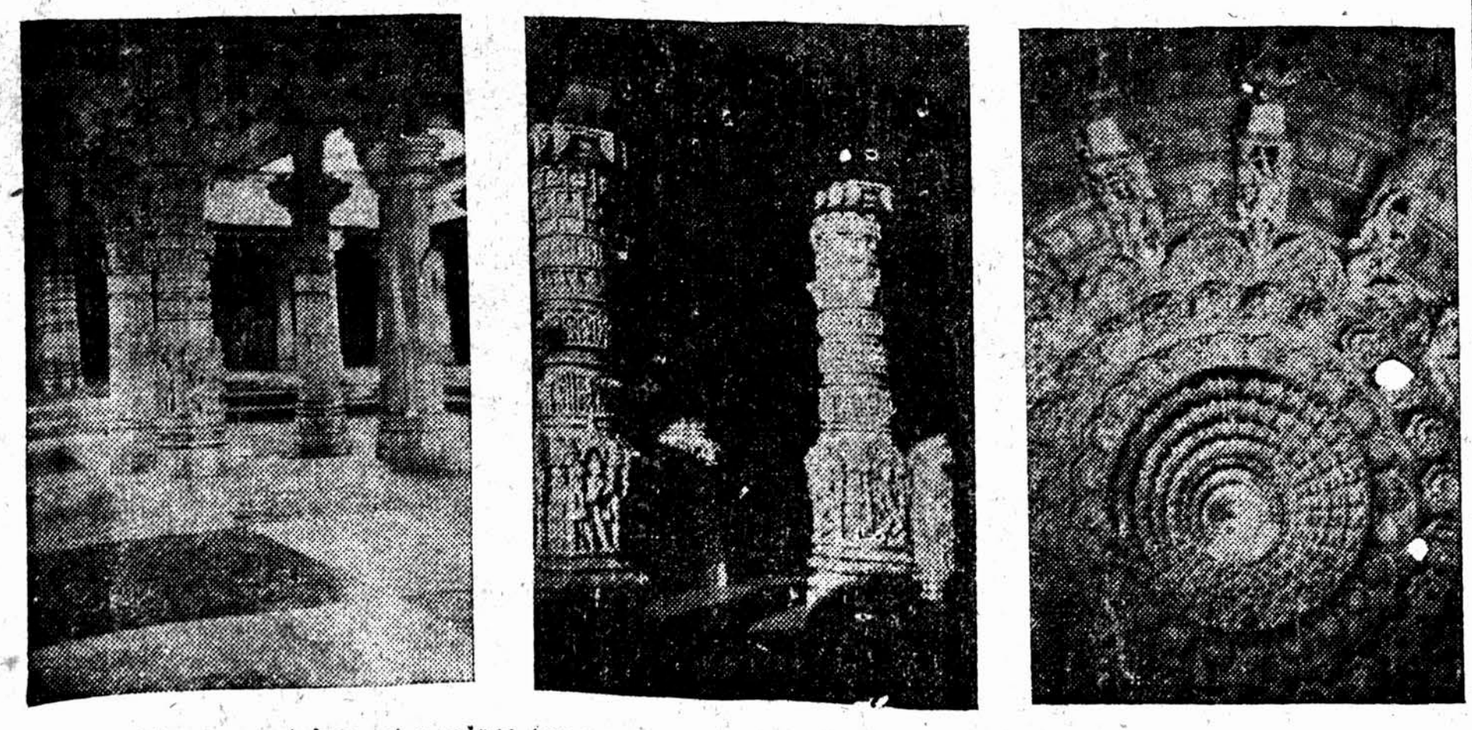
* * *

I shall close this time with a prayer, sent by Sister Mary J. Mody (7 years):—

O Lord to Thee we pray,
Every day!
O Lord to Thee we pray,
To make us happy and gay!
O Lord to Thee we pray,
To show us the way!

O Lord we praise Thee,
For earth, sky and sea!
O Lord we praise Thee,
For lovely things we see!
O Lord we praise Thee,
For all good things there be

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada
"GULISTAN" KHAR—BOMBAY 21.



These views are taken at a place (or some places?) of Ahmedabad by a Balkan-ji-Bari member of that place: She wants to know if you can locate them?

DEATH WALKED BESIDES THEM

Sappers' Work Off Normandy

By John Cashel

No stickier job in all their hazardous history ever faced British and U. S. sappers than the clearing of under-water obstacles from Normandy's assault beaches And the story can now be told

Hitler thought these devices one of his surprises, and the official term, "Under-Water Obstacles", used in the first Normandy news, was a surprise for the Allied publics.

Not, however, for the sappers, specially hand-picked to deal with them. For months they'd known about them, seen some of them, received special training to deal with them. British and U. S. Intelligence Services had worked fast; and what they learned and how the sappers profited from it had much to do with the amazing lightness of of the first fortnight's Normandy casualties among the Allied forces.

Let me tell you the story of one man, one company, one beach. It happened to be a British beach before Caen, but it was typical of other Allied beaches on D-Day.

D-20, twenty minutes after H-Hour, was zero hour for Sapper F. Pitt, Royal Engineers, a Londoner from Catford, and his company.

Precisely at that time the tide should have been running in—but still not at the high mark—for the landing craft to get in and the sappers in sufficiently deep water to do a good job.

But Providence was not on the side of the sappers that D-Day dawn. The morning was warm and the water pleasantly cool; the tide, however, was running too fast and a rising wind whipped up a heavy swell that crashed over the under-water devices and threatened to heave on to their mined horns men and boats alike.

Sapper Pitt and his pals sang, "Rommel, here we come!" It kept their minds off the lethal lullaby of the swell, the shells "dropping around like peas," the bullets whining above the wind.

Wading to the dry sand from a landing-craft, they got one sniper just in front of them before settling down to a four-hours-and-more obstacle race the like of which had never before been seen.

For hours German shells came over without a break, enveloping the sappers in fountains of splintering foam, and some perilously doing the sappers' job for them by blowing up the enemy's own obstacles till it was hard to tell what was exploding—shells, or mines, or both.

When bursts came, Sapper Pitt ducked under the water for what slight protection that offered, and had hardly time to notice that some of the party who did the same didn't appear to come up again.

"We had to work fast," he explained.

Their special under-water kit undoubtedly made their job a little more "comfortable." They wore their explosives in bags slung round their necks as children carry school bags Wading out to the Normandy beaches they felt for obstacles with their hands, probing slowly beneath the Channel surface for the touch of anything hard; careful not to hit a hand clumsily against an enemy mine. Some mines they could faintly see in the last tidal water when they caught it at just the right level. But they seldom did.

Their one advantage was knowing what to expect 8ft. long wooden piles driven deep at an angle into the sand and rising a foot or two above it and pointing seaward so that the first thing an incoming craft would hit would be a mine attached to the top of an obstacle; a Teller mine, more often than not, capable of putting a good-sized boat out of action.

The sappers noosed a rope round same as they do on land, got a safe distance away and pulled them. On others, they fastened their explosives and blew them, piles and all. Piles that didn't yield to this treatment or those from which mines were pulled, bulldozers tore from their sockets and dragged away.

Sapper Pitt and his pals had their toughest time when working about fifty yards out with the water up to their necks. The swell constantly swept them off their feet, threatening to sweep them against the invisible mined-piles.

This sensation of riding the swell so familiar and pleasant to beach bathers, was their grimmest experience, worse even than the continual crash of shrieking shells.

One British landing craft close by blew up the debris engulfed them.

Dead and wounded were borne to the dry Normandy sand where as the four hours dragged on, the casualties among the gallant sapper band were collected. No braver men have fought in this war and their experiences will serve as a life-saving guide to any who follow after.

These facts should not be glossed over. They are an unsurpassed page of British sapper glory, and their telling helps to convey to what heights human courage can rise.

It takes some guts to see your pals washed up like pebbles on the beach when you're up to your neck in water expecting any moment to be blown up likewise and yet to "let cheerfulness creep in."

After their four-hour ordeal that morning, the sappers sought a "breather" behind a knocked-out tank and the debris of wrecked landing-craft driven on to the sand, a relative respite as the German fire continued.

"Keep your eyes open on where you're treading," a lieutenant of their party at first kept warning them; though it was soon confirmed that one of the enemy's "surprises" was to have few mines, booby-traps and little barbed-wire in their usual place on the upper-beach.

Sapper Pitt prodded the sand for mines and booby-traps with a detector and a stick of metal, but never found one and heard of few who did. The Beach Commander, a British Naval Officer, was soon shouting the assurance, "Beach O. K."

Away over the beach-top "Flail-tanks" were with their mine-destroying chains opening up paths along which men and machines could advance. Then as afternoon came and the Flails swept inland, Sapper Pitt and his dwindled company went to sea again. The "obstacle" race was on once more as the receding tide revealed German obstacles farther out.

When the sappers were not neck high in water they found they had waded too far out. They thus became perfect targets for German heavy guns which got "a bead" dead on them. They stuck it till ordered to make a dash back.

Sapper Pitt hadn't got far when a terrific splash behind him shot snarpnel into his shoulder and back—"My first lot" as he later described it. He saw bending over him, a sturdy chap of his company, Corporal Bill Braw.

Bill dragged him along in the Normandy surf through that splintering hell, when a second shell-burst close to them gave Sapper Pitt his second "packet" in the back.

His eyesight suddenly grew a bit dim and the beach appeared rather hazy; but Bill Braw he saw all right and Bill got him to the dry sand and safety.

There, in the words of Sapper Pitt, "Somebody else took over". They always do.

Hot Soup For The Shipwrecked

Secret Of Self-Heating Can

By HARVEY DAY

Two or three years ago one of Britain's scientists set to work upon the idea of perfecting a self-heating can. Each time he picked up a paper containing a story of a boat's crew drifting for weeks in the Atlantic or North Sea, he pictured a group of huddled, shivering men. "What wouldn't those poor fellows have given," he thought, "for a taste of hot cocoa or soup."

After many attempts he developed an idea for a self-heating can. Obviously the next step was to find a collaborator who understood the entire business of canning, so he got into touch with one of the largest food manufacturers in Britain, and asked whether they were interested. Their answer was: "How soon can you get here, and when can we begin?"

This was not the first time that the idea of heating food in a can had been entertained. More than 40 years ago bulky, self-heating cans made their appearance among British troops in the Kyber Pass. They were heated by means of a charge of quicklime, but the cans were too bulky and heavy to be really practicable. Since then many similar inventions have been registered at London's Patent Office, but each has been discarded as unsuitable.

Now success has come. This latest invention consists of an ordinary 16-ounce can fitted with a hollow cylinder in the middle, into which a heater element is rammed. A fuse ignites the charge, the heat is diffused by radiation and convection, and the contents of the can raised to the necessary temperature. Simple—in theory.

But even the simplest invention is full of unseen problems. In the case of previous self-heating cans, the inner tube holding the charge always occupied too much space. This has now been overcome by making the charge-tube so slim that it takes up less than 10 per cent. of the can's capacity.

There was one obstacle which could not be overcome for some time. The cans heated too quickly, partially burning the liquid nearest the charge. Charges of varying strengths were tried, to no purpose. With too small a charge the liquid remained lukewarm. The experts were about to confess themselves baffled, when suddenly they had inspiration. "We've been using a cylinder of tin-plate. Why not try one of solid drawn tube with a thicker gauge? The trouble may lie with the material and not the charge." And—like so many inspirations out of the blue—it worked! They fitted a steel tube, and the first experiment produced a can of soup heated to 190 degrees Fahr!

Now, all self-heating cans have steel cylinders into which the heater element is rammed. Over this is fitted a tiny metal spacer to allow sufficient air for the charge to burn and on top of this is a wad of asbestos. The fuse, which protrudes above the lid, is protected by a small water-tight cap, sealed with bitumen.

The shipwrecked sailor or commando with one of these cans in his pack has merely to read the simple directions printed on each can, peel off the protecting cap and apply the lighted end of his cigarette to the fuse. There is no smoke, no flame. In less than five minutes his soup or cocoa reaches a temperature hot enough to warm and put new life and vigour into him.

"Rocket-Assisted Sky Trains"

Scope Of War Inventions

War inventions may give us rocket-assisted sky trains, according to Sir Miles Thomas addressing the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education at Birmingham.

"New forms of propulsion heralded by the hated Doodle Bug and our own jet-propelled aircraft open up immense possibilities of which we must be quick to take advantage of," he said.

"Now closely-guarded secrets of radio-location development point the path of progress along which civilisation will hurry when peace again reigns Rocket-assisted sky trains may seem natural successors of our experience in airborne military operation".—"News Chronicle."

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Slang And Standard English

By Erie Partridge,

Compiler of "A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English" and "A Guide to Good English"

For over a century, there have been protests against the use of slang and controversies on the relation of slang to the literary language or, as it is now usually called, Standard English.

Purists have risen in their wrath and conservatives in their dignity to defend the Bastille of linguistic purity against the revolutionary rabble. The very vehemence of the attack and the very sturdiness of the defence have ensured that only the fittest survive to gain entrance into the citadel, there establish themselves, and there become conservatives and purists in their turn.

Some of the contestants, however, are not very sure what they are fighting for—or even what they are fighting about. They have no very clear ideas as to what constitutes Standard English, and only the haziest ideas of what slang is. Even in many esteemed dictionaries the definitions are unsatisfactory. For instance, in the only dictionary at the disposal of the writer at the moment (he is in the R.A.F.)—an excellent dictionary it is!—the definition of slang is: "Expressions in common colloquial—i.e., spoken—use but not regarded as standard English." Now, that does not go far enough, and even in so far as it commits itself it is misleading.

English Hierarchy

In every civilized language there is a hierarchy. That hierarchy consists, in English, of the following ranks, in ascending order of dignity and respectability:—

Cant; Slang; Vulgarisms (in both senses); Colloquialisms; Standard English, with its three ascending varieties:—Familiar English; Ordinary Standard English; and Literary English.

(Dialect stands rather to one side; it cannot fairly be placed in the hierarchy at all, for it is primitive and regional. Nevertheless, it forms one of the sources from which Standard English is recruited.)

Cant, more generally known as "the language of the underworld", is the special vocabulary—rather is it a set of interconnected vocabularies—of criminals and tramps and beggars, and of their hangers-on and associates, and racketeers.

Slang may be replenished, indeed it often is replenished, by recruits from the underworld, but usually it stands self-dependent and self-sufficient, until it dies of inanition or weariness or a change in fashion or, on the other hand, so strongly survives that it is adopted and becomes a colloquialism and is subject to the conditions affecting and governing colloquialisms.

Colloquialisms stand midway between slang and Standard English: they are felt to be more respectable, more permanent than slang, but less respectable, less dignified than Standard English. They are called colloquialisms because they are general and fitting enough in conversation but hardly fitting in serious writings, speeches, sermons.

They are used by a larger proportion of the population than slang.

Proper And Respectable

Standard English is such English as is held to be proper and respectable, fitting and dignified, in all conditions; moreover and especially it consists of all such language as is both adequate and seemly on all serious occasions and in communication with foreigners. The best, the most general variety of Standard English is that which is neither homely (Familiar English) nor elevated (Literary English). Familiar English is that which is suitable and natural in the ordinary commerce of speech and writing.

Literary English is that which is used upon solemn or very important occasions, in sustained and deliberate eloquence, in the most philosophical or aesthetic writings or wherever else the writer may feel that, to do justice to the theme, he must employ only the finest language. Obviously the border-lines between Familiar English, ordinary Standard English, and Literary English are often ill-defined; and the distinctions between these three varieties are much less important than the differences between cant and slang, between slang and colloquialisms, and between colloquialisms and Standard English.

But what of vulgarisms?

Vulgarisms are of two kinds: illiteracies and low language. Illiteracies are, as their name indicates, words and phrases used only by the illiterate; that is, they are words and phrases used incorrectly. Low language, again obviously, consists of expressions avoided by the polite and the decent, at least in polite or decent company. These expressions are not illiterate, they may even be good English—but such good English as, by the association of ideas and by social habit, has come to be avoided in polite company. For instance, "pluck" was once both slang and a vulgarism; at first, the synonymous "guts" was likewise both slang and a vulgarism. In the hierarchy, vulgarisms may be adjudged as co-equal with slang or, at lowest, lying somewhere between cant and slang.

Some Examples

But these generalities remain vague and high-handed unless examples are adduced. Without examples, they are as nothing; more, they are nothing. When Dickens speaks of "cracking a crib" (breaking into a building in order to steal certain contents) he is using cant; it is, by the way, obsolete cant. When a 20th century novelist or journalist uses the phrase "wide boys", he also is using cant. If we allude to someone as "queer fish" or a "rum fellow" we are using slang, for either expression is understood by almost everyone—it is not confined to the underworld, is in fact no longer used by the underworld.

When an airman refers to himself as a "penguin", he is resorting to the specialized slang of the Air Force; all he means is that he is a member of the ground staff and therefore does not fly; a New Zealand airman would call himself a "kiwi". Neither a penguin nor a kiwi is a flying bird. If someone calls you "a good chap" or "a decent fellow", he is employing a colloquialism; for some years the latter phrase has been qualifying for, though it has not yet achieved the status of Familiar English. "A nice (or decent) man" is Standard English.

If I say, "Come, lass", I am using Familiar English; if I address her as "Dear girl," I am using ordinary Standard English; and if I say, "Come, sweet maid," I am using Literary English. If, however, I allude to the girl as "a dame" or "a Jane", I am employing slang; if as "a moll", I am employing cant; if as—but perhaps I had not particularize the vulgarisms for "girl" or "woman"!

Change Of Status

It will be noticed that some of these words and phrases have undergone a change of status since first they were used. This change of status, this shift of sense and values, is something that affects the entire language, every language, in general and slang in particular; moreover, it exemplifies or, at the least, implies a fact and a factor that affect, even govern, the whole question of the admissibility of slang into Standard English and the related question of the influence of slang upon Standard English.

Language, like life itself (of which it is at once the mirror and the chief means of communication), should not—except for the purposes of philosophical or dialectical convenience—be compartmented for such compartments do not correspond with the facts. The over-lappings are numerous, and inevitable. Every new word either dies or lives; if it lives, it tends to become dignified, therefore acceptable, and therefore part of Standard English.

Even a new word that is neither cant nor slang nor colloquialism, neither dialect nor vulgarism, even a new word that, in short, is Standard English—absolutely every word, even if it starts off as Standard English,—is regarded with suspicion or distrust or distate. At best, it is a neologism; or it may be stigmatized as a technicality—a piece of jargon, of scientific terminology; and only by the passage of time does it become generally accepted and inducitable, unquestioned Standard.

A word begins its career as a "parvenu"; if it be cant, as a disreputable intruder; if slang, as "not quite the thing, don't you know!" But once a word achieves the status of Standard English, a status conferred by its acceptance as the predominent word for the object, activity, process, or condition designated, even the purist, if honest, can decently do nothing but record it; he should no longer judge it or adjudge it.

An Extreme Case

Let us take an extreme case—the case of words that have risen from the lowest status (cant) to the highest. Let us also take the less extreme case of words that from slang have either slowly and gradually become Standard English or leapt the transition with an astonishing—yet circumstantially inevitable—speed. "That's a 'queer' thing" or "He's a 'queer' person" is Standard English, as it has been for a century. Yet in the 16th-18th Centuries, "queer" formed part of the language of the underworld; "queer", in the sense of counterfeit money, is still a cant word. Originally, "queer" meant "worthless, inferior, cheap, bad". In its rise in the social scale and in the linguistic world, it has somewhat changed in its sense, with the result that its predominant sense is "odd, strange", yet almost always it contains an implication of "unconventional" or even "not good."

In the 16th-mid-18th century, "queer" was the exact opposite of "rum," which then, i.e. while it was still cant, signified, "valuable, superior, expensive, excellent." "Rum", however, is still no better than slang. The reason why both "queer" and "rum" now mean "odd, strange," is another story, a delightful semantic tale. Booze, "drink, liquor", for several centuries a part of the underworld's vocabulary, is now both slang and a vulgarism.

Blitz!

Whereas "queer" took centuries to change from cant to slang and at least a generation to rise from slang to Standard English, "blitz" was promoted within three years. In Germany, the word means "lightning"; a Blitzkrieg is mobile warfare conducted at lightning speed. As a noon, "blitz" soon came to be English slang for a "bombardment from the air" and by 1942 it was a colloquialism, which, in this sense, it has remained. But the "Blitz" has, since early in 1943, been accepted—that is, Standard English—for the German bombing of English cities in 1940-41; "the London Blitz" for the bombing of London that lasted from early September, 1940, until the end of May, 1941.

What, then, of "blitz" as a verb, in the sense "to bombard from the air, to bomb (a place)"? To "blitz" a place means no more than to bomb or air-bombard it; because it is not felt to be a necessary or, at the least, a useful addition to the English language, "to blitz" is not yet, nor likely to become, Standard English; at present it is slang; next year it will probably become a colloquialism, which it will, I think, remain.

The purists have protested against the use of the word "blitz". These protests have been useless, in respect of the noun; in the respect of even the verb, these protests have probably effected less than the good sense of the English people.

The sensible person opposes the adoption by Standard English of an unnecessary word; welcomes a necessary word, irrespective of its origin. But the casting vote, the final approval lies with the general feeling of the people as a whole. But sometimes there is no vote, no decision: a word or a phrase may gain a place in Standard English as though by *stealth*: by being consonant with and appropriate to the genius of the language. It just drops into its place.

WHY WE FALL IN LOVE

By A PSYCHOLOGIST

"Why do we fall in love?" I heard someone ask recently. I might have quoted Anatole France, who wrote: "The world is founded not on justice, which takes life, but on love, which multiplies it."

Like Ann Whitefield and John Tanner in Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," we are instruments of the Life Force, and fall in love to multiply life and perpetuate the race, by instinctive physical attraction.

That is an obvious reason, but only one of many. Most of all, perhaps, we fall in love to complete ourselves, mentally and spiritually as well as physically. Without love which brings out the best in both,—and sometimes also the worst—we are incomplete, unfinished creatures "Woman needs man, and man must have his mate", says a popular song of the moment; and popular songs abound in fundamental truths, however crudely they may be expressed.

"HE UNDERSTANDS WOMEN"

A man writing a book or creating any other form of art produces better work if it embodies a feminine as well as masculine quality. When women say of him: "He undestands women" it is usually because he is, or has been, in love with one. A play may have a man producer, but invariably the "woman" lead collaborates with him during production, making suggestions for modifications as they go along, saying at this or that juncture." "No, a woman would talk or act this way not that way." Life becomes a collaboration, similarly, when a man and a woman fall in love.

Falling in love is like fitting in the second half of a jigsaw puzzle which makes the complete picture. Have you noticed that a man usually does so with a woman who possesses complementary features and qualities, and vice versa? Dark men mate with blondes, fair men with brunettes—not always, of course (that would be ridiculous) but more often than not. No matter how often he falls in love, most times it will be with the same type. He has a blonde or a brunette tendency, all through life. He will respond to a certain type of mentality. Thus, falling in love brings completion, or something approaching it. Through love, nature "balances up."

TRUE COMPANIONSHIP

We fall in love because we have an innate craving for spiritual companionship. Ordinary social friendships and those with one's own sex are not enough. Two people in love will be conscious of that utter companionship when they are merely together, saying nothing, doing nothing. When, in old age, the French writer Chateaubriand was blind and his beloved Madame Recamier paralysed, he would have himself taken to her bedside every afternoon, and there they would remain blissfully together, hand touching hand—the other who could no longer feel or move. Such is the companionship of love.

We fall in love because we yearn to belong entirely to someone; it irks us to belong only to ourselves. I find this yearning clearly expressed by a woman character in a Hungarian novel, who utters this cry from the hart: "Thrice in my life I've wanted to belong entirely to someone, but to the first man I was only a daughter, to the second a sister, and to the third a mother. I could never be a wife to any of them—in the true sense as I understand it. Even in the moment of passion when you're closet to true love you're conscious how infinitely far apat you must always remain."

GIVING AND TAKING

This craving to belong is usually stronger in women than in men. The French novelist, George Sand, wrote: "Love seeks to give where passion seeks to take."

We fall in love because we want someone else to belong entirely to us. This is the possessive kind of love—if love it may truly be called—and is often linked with a desire to alter the loved one to our own needs and ideas.

Therese, in Charles Morgan's novel "The Voyage," was rebelling against this type of love when she said: "Everyone who says they love you wants to change you, and if they succeed they don't love you any more"....

Most people ask too much of love. They ask everything, all the time. They ask the things that don't belong to their particular kind of love."

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

This desire to mould, to dominate another through love was probably stronger in Victorian days than it is now, especially in men of the stamp of Mr. Barrett of Wimpole Street, the father of Elizabth Barrett Browning, whose love drama made a famous play and film; but strong-willed women, too, may feel a similar dominating love.

We fall in love because, instinctively and emotionally we happen to be strongly maternal or paternal. I am not thinking here simply of the desire for children, but to "mother" or "father" someone whom we can love. This is an important factor in the loves of women, and must, for instance, have played a considerable part in George Sand's love for Alfred de Musset, the poet, and Chopin, the temperamental musician racked by a fatal disease—both essentially weak men, needing a strong woman's maternal love and care.

AGE AND YOUTH

It often accounts for older men falling in love with girls half their age. "Sex-vanity", we may be inclined to say; "it flatters a much older man to know that he can till win the love of a young woman.' But that may not be true, or wholly true. The man may be of this strongly paternal type. Perhaps he has had daughters and doted on them. They have grown out of his control; he feels they no longer need him. He may, subconsciously, transfer that love to someone like them who does seem to need him, especially if he is a widower or if home and marriage bonds have weakened after long years.

We fall in love, too, simply because we are gay, have a light-hearted sense of fun, and meet someone who also seems to believe that, above all, there must be laughter in love—something very different from possessiveness and jealous brooding. Many war loves are of this type; they offer such a refuge from the gloom and black-outs of wartime life. You can laugh your way into love, just as you can dramatize yourself into it. And of all the falling in love, this is probably the easiest to fall out of, should that usually painful change become inevitable. "The real genius for love", wrote the novelist George Moore, "lies not in getting into, but in falling out of love." But perhaps he was merely a cynic!

It is where we fall in love for a combination of these causes—the physical attraction, the desire for completion, the need for spiritual companionship, to belong entirely to someone, to give and make them happy to express the maternal or paternal, to laugh and enjoy life together—that our love is most likely to be deep and lasting.

Humorous Skit By M. S. Kini

Sorry, We've No Bananas — — But Plenty Of Skins!

The Impossible Young Man and I ran into V. T. with heads bent low and bodies slooped forward after the approved manner of sprinters, but we were too late to be across the barrier before it was shut to with a clang.

As a result we had to wait twenty minutes for our next train. We went to the fruit-vendor and bought a banana each. I was about to throw the peeled skin carelessly when my friend hissed warningly—Sh-Sh! He took the banana skin from my hand, conveyed it to a corner. deposited it gingerly, stood looking at it for a few moments as if to assure himself that it lay there and then came to my side.

"Very thoughtless of you" he said, shaking his head reprovingly, "If you allow it to lie here, I may be the very person to tread on it, say ten minutes hence; for I have an affinity for treading on banana skins. My path is simply strewn with them . . ."

Half the people in the world (said the I. Y. M., eating his banana thoughtfully) make mistakes and the other half take the punishment. In other words: half the people in the world throw loose banana skins and the other half step on them. And amongst the latter I easily top the list. I mean to collect enough statistics one of these days in support of my statement. The up-to-date, comprehensive definition of the banana seems to be: the fruit, the inner pulpy core of which one eats, and slings the skin, not in an unobtrusive corner, but in the thick of the pedestrian traffic, so to say.

I have nothing but admiration for the fruit-enthusiast; but when it comes to bananas, he and I definitely do not see eye to eye. Ten minutes to wait for the bus, the train or the cinema admission ticket. To what better purpose can those valuable ten minutes be put than buy a banana, peel it, eat it and then throw the skin according to regulations. Then watch out for the fun to begin.

There the slippery things lie innocently, waiting for me to step on them and wobble and slide like a performing cat. Mine is a blameless life. My only sensational activity is confined to Crime Novels. In other words, I am not a bigamist, not a drunkard, not a bogus company promoter, not a high priest of the flesh-pots; still a thing which by rights ought to happen to them happens to me daily, almost hourly.

True, I sustain no greater injury than a couple of broken teeth or an aching back, nothing in fact which will help me to claim my accident insurance. I cannot go and demand: "Here is the gap in my front teeth, or here is the ache in my back. Now recompense me, please." Most likely, the insurance people will say, kindly: "That won't do, our friend. Show us a broken spine that will lay you up for the rest of your days, or a good concussion of the brain, and we shall see what we can do for you."

But then, the banana skins on which I tread are kind-hearted too in a way, and will not think of going to all that terrible extent. On the other hand they bring me a publicity of sorts, which I would rather go without. Hurrying businessmen seem to forget all about their important engagements and amble towards me with leisurely looks of: "Our time is precious, but we won't mind giving you a few minutes." Young Romoes, running, lest they should be late at the 'Eros' to meet their girl-friends, cast anxious glances at their wrist-watches, decide to take a chance and come to a dead-stop.

The sight of me is too irresistable for youngsters to leave me alone. They stream in shoals from all directions—I cannot believed that there are so many of them in the world but for the evidence before my eyes. Parents are the limit on these occasions, of course.

The humorists in the melee have a fine time. "Quick!" one shouts, "Somebody ring the ambulance and ask the K. E. M. Hospital to have a bed ready." "Poor fellow, been unemployed for long. Turned pavement-contortionist for a living. Over-did it, poor fellow. This is the result," explains another to a new comer on the scene. One particularly anxious person stoops and says loudly: "Can you speak? Good. Now remember and tell us your name and address so that we may break the sad news to the family."

"I say, you fellows, thanks awfully and all that. Nothing the matter, you know. A mere trifle—" I remonstrate, waving one hand carelessly, while with the other I try to wipe off the dust and other tell-tale marks from my dress, worn fresh from the laundry that very day. "Every bone in your body is a broken—" comes the quick assurance, "you don't know it, but rely on me. Also—I don't wish to alarm you—internal hemorrhage. Banana skins are tricky customers. You make light of them and walk off—'Phut' goes your heart like a punctured bicycle tyre."

To avoid all this unpleasantness, I walk with my eyes skinned for banana skins. I spot one and swerve adroitly when I bump into a fat old gentleman or a fat old lady, carrying parcels and the parcels fly all round. Look at the devilishness of it: Fat old gentleman or fat old lady; wheezy sometimes, for a change;; but, always fat, and carrying loads and loads of parcels. "Don't you see where you go, young man? And have you to stand there blankly without picking up some of those parcels? I have a good mind to hand you over for a snatch-thief", they snap at me.

Experience has taught me that it is useless to explain that I am looking out for banana skins and as such cannot be expected to see who comes in front. I mumble apologetically and try to vanish. If it comes to plain-speaking, I may well ask them: (1) Where they see when they go? (2) What they mean trailing all those parcels and endangering the safety of the public. Between double-crossing banana skins and parcels-tugging folk, I am forced to push off the footpath and push on to the lee afforded by the centre of the streets. There, speeding motor cars espying me, work up more speed and cry: "Just wait there a minute, please. That is right. Now watch us a neat painless job of you."

Strangely, the only time girls ever smile at me is when I slip on a banana skin. Smiling Angels and the Fallen Man tableau!. . . .

"Ah, there is our train-come on, come on—" cried the I. Y. M. He made to dash off, dodged one banana skin with the celerity born of long practice, landed on another and neatly roller-skated, cutting the figure eight. Thud! ! ! ! ! !

SEVEN SECRET GIANTS GUARDED LONDON

Forts On Stilts On Thames

By A. J. McWhinnie

Three items of news bring to an end German dreams of blockading Britain.

The first, liberation of the French Channel ports. Their capture means more than merely the liberation of shell-torn Dover. The silencing of big guns at Calais and Cap Gris Nez also brings relief to scores of gallant little British coasters which have till now run the gauntlet. From those French ports they were attacked for four years by shells, E-boats and bombers. From them also mines were sown thickly in these narrow waters. But those little ships steam on now in peace.

The second, now disclosed, is the fact that Britain erected seven steel and concrete forts at strategic spots in the Thames estuary to cope with minelaying and other attacks against London-bound shipping.

Hitler primarily attempted to blockade Britain by sinking ships in the Atlantic. But he also planned that such ships as escaped from U-boats would be blown up before they could get into port. Above all, Hitler desired to isolate London from the outside world by preventing ships entering the Thames river and also batter it to submission by bombs.

Ceaseless Watch

Minelaying aircraft and E-boats sowed magnetic and acoustic mines thickly every night in the Thames estuary. Berlin was confident that no London-bound ships would enter the port of London.

But elsewhere on the coast, steel and concrete forts raised on suits rising to 80 feet from water were being constructed in secret and designed for erection at strategic spots to shoot down Luftwaffe minelayers. Since these forts went into action, the Germans have not even attempted any serious mining of this vital waterway to London.

These seven giants guarding London are each manned by between 60 and 120 skilled naval and military personnel. Minelayers which once had such successes in the Thames estuary could not stand up to their devastating powers of detection and destruction.

But in addition to fighting aerial minelayers, these seven forts—the modern version of the Martello towers of the Napoleonic wars—have other tasks. They are manned and equipped to cope with any E-boats which might enter the Thames estuary, they shoot down bombers and flying bombs, they have boats for air-sea rescue work and they maintain round-the-clock communications between the shore and ships entering the estuary. Their work is almost over.

The third news item ending the German dreams comes from the Germans themselves. In his determination to achieve U-boat successes once more, Admiral Doenitz, German Naval Commander-in-Chief, was experimenting with a device for enabling U-boats to re-charge their batteries while submerged. This in theory would dispense with surfacing and was a plan to enable the U-boats to stage a great come-back. Now Captain Hansen, German naval correspondent, has tried to build up faith in the new device. U-boat men know the apparatus as "schnorkel" which, he says, makes it possible for the submarine to draw air into her diesels while running submerged, thereby not exposing the submarine to attack.

Proved A Failure

But in fact the device has failed. Schnorkel patrol brings weariness and overwhelming fatigue to U-boat men. But Captain Hansen dare not admit it. He says: "The recent successes of U-boats in the Channel must be attributed to the novel device."

What actually happened in the Channerl when U-boats went out on their schnorkel patrol against liberating seaborne forces in the Channel was this: During the first 24 hours of the operation, a quarter of a million Allied troops were landed in France with all their weapons and equipment. During the first 20 days, despite record bad weather, a million men were landed. With the possible exception of one ship, which may have been mined, not one of the thousands of Allied merchantships crossing and recrossing the Channel was sunk by U-boat. Despite mines, coastal batteries, air attacks, E-boats, U-boats and human torpedoes, only 15 small naval vessels were sunk. Not one was bigger than a destroyer.

On the contrary, no fewer than 17 U-boats were destroyed. I saw a number of German U-boat men who were rescued by British warships which sank their craft in the Channel. Those men are now in prisoner-of-war camps. They, at any rate, are no longer under any illusion about this alleged invention.

The schnorkel, in fact, is a failure. No device can enable the U-boats at this late stage to undertake a full-scale comeback. German dreams of blockading Britain on the oceans and in the narrow waters have, therefore, ended.

PROVIDING AMENITES FOR SEAMEN

Indian seamen have played a glorious part in the war. They form an important section of marine transport workers in many lands; and, from the point of view of the number engaged at any one time, India occupies the fourth place in the world. Theirs was a risky job even during peacetime; it has become much more so in war. Nearly 6,000 of our gallant seamen have already sacrificed their lives; over a thousand are suffering detention in enemy countries; and many more have been disabled.

Increases in the wages of these men have been sanctioned from time to time from the outbreak of the war. Shipowners are actively considering the question of granting them a further substantial increase and a decision is expected shortly

Various measures have been taken to improve welfare facilities and amenities of Indian seamen ashore and on board. H. E. the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to contribute recently from the War Purposes Fund a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the purpose. At His Excellency's request, the Governors of some of the non-maritime provinces have also contributed generously to the Amenities Fund which now totals over Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs.

A Comprehensive Amenities Scheme

A comprehensive scheme of amenities is under preparation, which will provide improved transport facilities, canteens, commodious hostels and clubs, convalescent homes, V. D. clinics, cheap grain and cloth shops, etc. Adequate clothing will also be provided to R.I.N. escorts and at ports to ship-wrecked seamen. A Welfare Officer for Indian Seamen has already been appointed at Calcutta. An Amenities Officer has also been appointed at Calcutta and another will shortly be appointed at Bombay. They will visit ports, plan, organise and improve amenities.

The needs of Indian seamen in overseas ports have also not been forgotten. Handsome grants have been made for the establishment of Indian Seamen's Homes in Australia, South Africa and Ceylon. Welfare Officers for Indian seamen have also been appointed in the U.S.A. and Australia.

Scheme Of Compensation

A scheme of compensation is in operation which provides for widow's pensions and children's allowances in case of death of Indian seamen through enemy action. Widow's pension varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30 per mensem, while allowances to children are Rs. 3 per mensem perchild with mother alive and Rs. 4 per mensem per motherless child. Disablement benefit, in the case of 100 per cent disablement, varies from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000. The rates of widow's pensions are expected to be practically doubled in the very near future, while disablement benefits etc. are going to be substantially increased.

The needs of British and Allied Seamen arriving in India are being looked after equally carefully. Similar grants have been made by H. E. the Viceroy and the Governors of some of the maritime provinces and the Amenities Fund for the British and Allied Seamen also now totals over Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs. An Amenities Officer for these seamen has already been appointed with headquarters at Calcutta and two more such officers are proposed to be appointed, one at Calcutta and the other at Bombay.

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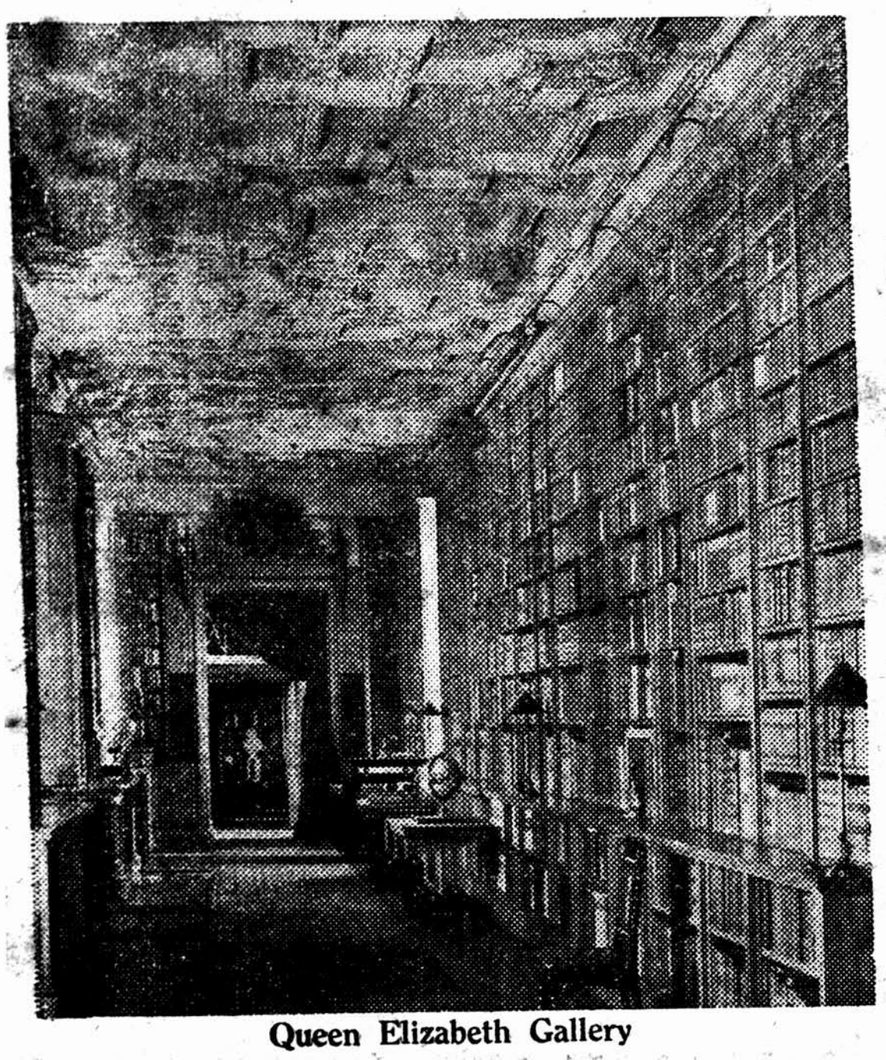

Queen Elizabeth Gallery

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THE ROYAL LIBRARY

By
O. F. Morshead
Librarian to The King

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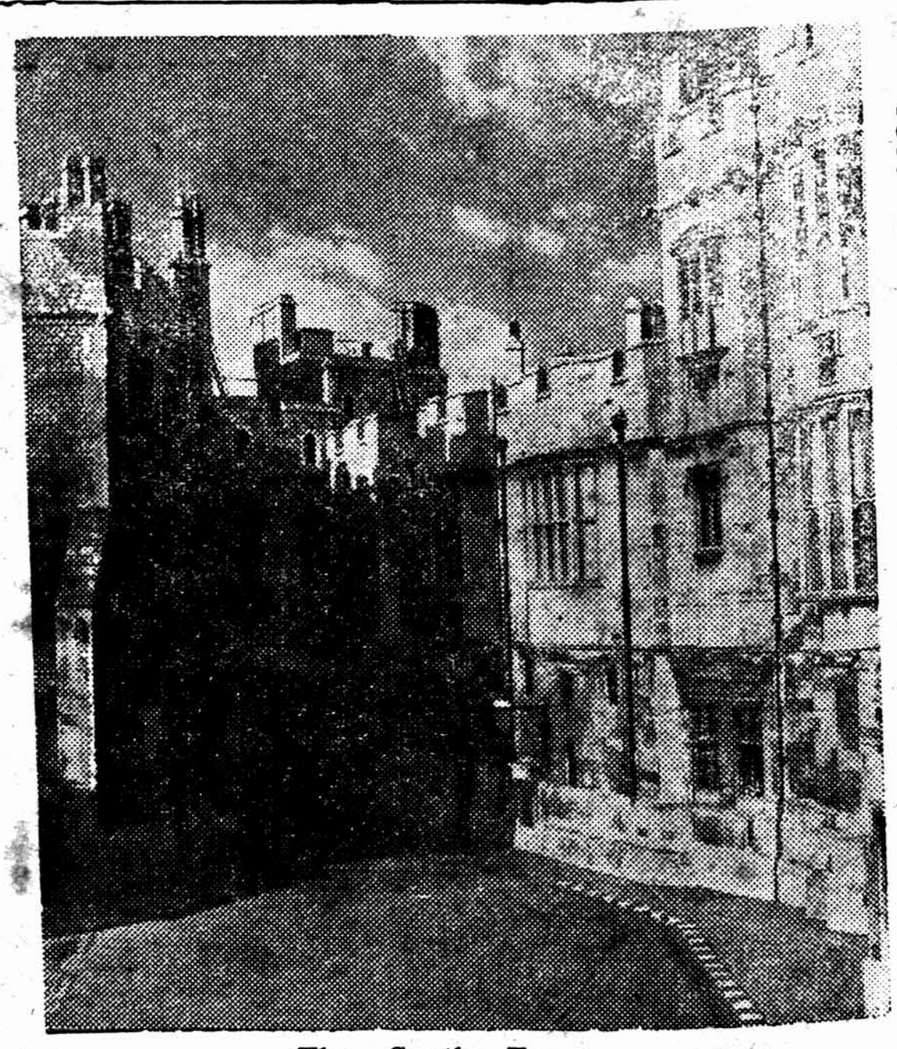

The South Front

The Royal Library of the King of England, comprising some 200,000 volumes, is housed in one of the most impressive suites in the private portion of Windsor Castle.

It occupies three saloons, commanding from their windows an extensive prospect over the valley of the Thames. In former days these apartments were assigned to the Queen, but Queen Anne (1702-14) was the last to use them for her private occupation.

One of the saloons was built by King Henry VII in 1940; another, a superb long gallery, was added by Queen Elizabeth in 1583; the third was built by King Charles II in 1675. Together they form the most beautiful private library in Britain and the contents are not unworthy of their spectacular setting.

The earliest Royal Library, which had accumulated for many centuries, was presented to the British nation in 1759 by King George II, and its 9,000 volumes are now merged in the enormous library of the British Museum in London. His successor, King George III, replaced it by a collection of books which acquired European fame; but this in turn passed to the nation shortly after his death in 1820. It numbered some 65,000 books, and a special building was erected to accommodate it in the British Museum.

The Nucleus

However, King George IV retained for his own enjoyment about 30 of the most valuable early printed books from his father's collection, and these form the nucleus of the third Royal Library, which I look after to-day. The finest is a superb copy on vellum of the great Latin Psalter printed by Furst and Shoffer at Mainz as early as 1457. The brilliance of its condition and the splendour of its printing are such as to make it hard to realise that it was the first book ever printed in colour.

The subject of early printed books is highly technical. Having described one of these, I will pass on to mention one illuminated manuscript—the "Book of Hours" bequeathed to George III by Cardinal Henry Benedict Stuart, the last of the Royal Stuarts who had inherited it from his mother, Maria Clementina Sobieski. Executed in Paris in about 1420, it contains some 80 full-page illuminations of the finest quality, besides the beautifully decorated margins which surround every page of the text. Its seventeenth-century binding of rose-coloured velvet is enriched with corner-pieces of embossed gold; and an oval cartouche of gold in the centre of each flank bears the cipher JPR for John Sobieski, King of Poland (d. 1696).

Old Master Drawings

George IV also retained in the Library the famous Old Master drawings, the richest private collection in the world. Among them are no fewer than 600 original drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, worth on the average perhaps £3,000 each. They form about three-quarters of the total number of drawings by Leonardo known to exist and contain a great number of his documentary writings, all the anatomical studies of the human body, many of his scientific and mathematical studies, and by far the greater part of his purely artistic work.

Scarcely less valuable is the King's unique collection of 87 portrait-drawings by Holbein, representing personages about the Court of King Henry VIII. For the rest, it is impossible here to do justice to the wealth of the Old Master collection as a whole, but most of the great names, such as Michelangelo, Raphael, Durer, etc., are well represented. The number of drawings amounts to some 10,000 in all.

Out of the three saloons two steps lead up into a small circular boudoir known as Queen Anne's Closet. It was here that Queen Anne was resting on that August day in 1704 when she received the stirring news of Marlborough's resounding victory over Louis XIV at Blenheim.

...

Quaint Rent

In Queen Anne's Closet there now hangs a small banner of white satin charged with three French lilies in gold. This represents the current year's rent. For still, in August every year, on the anniversary of the battle, the Duke of Marlborough renders one of these standards to the King at Windsor as his sole rent for the palace at Blenheim, in Oxfordshire, which was built for his ancestor by the nation at a cost of half a million pounds. For only one other feat of arms in British history did the nation express its gratitude in so signal a fashion, when after the battle of Waterloo (1815) the estate of Strathfieldsaye in Hampshire was conferred upon he Duke of Wellington.

Year by year I watch the Duke of Wellington come to the Castle on that day and on bended knee offer a new flag for His Majesty's acceptance. In his case it is tri-colour standard of the French Republic, as opposed to the three fleur de lys of the Old Bourbon dynasty.

In the Royal Library also is Napoleon's letter of surrender. It was written at Rochefort, where, having been ordered by the French nation to quit the country, he gave himself up to the commander of the English warship "Bellerophon."

One of the most interesting articles of personal association contained in the Royal Library is the clock which King Henry VIII gave to Queen Anne Boleyn on their wedding day. Here too is the shirt worn by King Charles I at his execution. We have also Charles I's own signed copy of Shakespeare, upon the flyleaf of which he has written "Dum spiro spero!" it was bought by King George III for £5. William IV too made a good bargain when he bought for £13 a Third Folio of Shakespeare (the most valuable edition) for which one would have to spend £1,500 to-day.

Barrie's Royalty

Queen Victoria in her turn added many signed presentation copies of the works of the great writers in her reign, such as Wordsworth, Tennyson, Dickens and Disraeli; and the late

(Continued on Page 10.)

Historic Art Treasures

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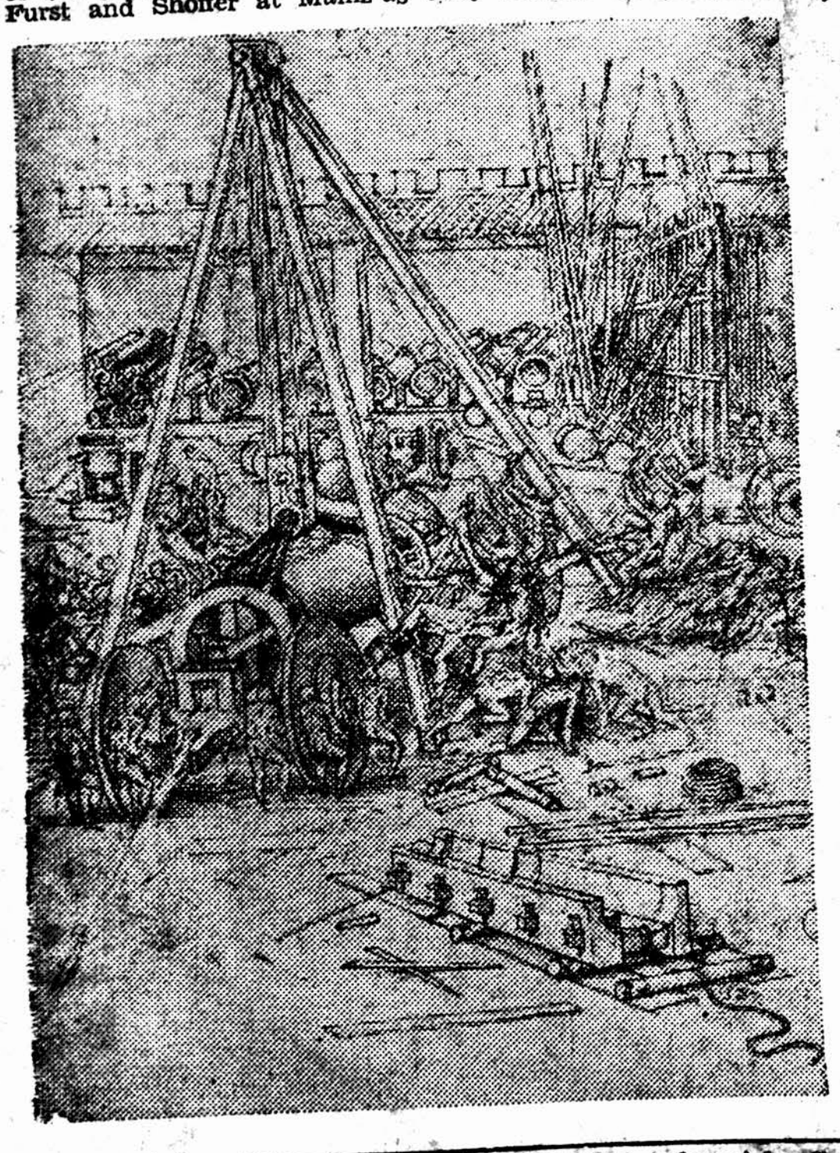

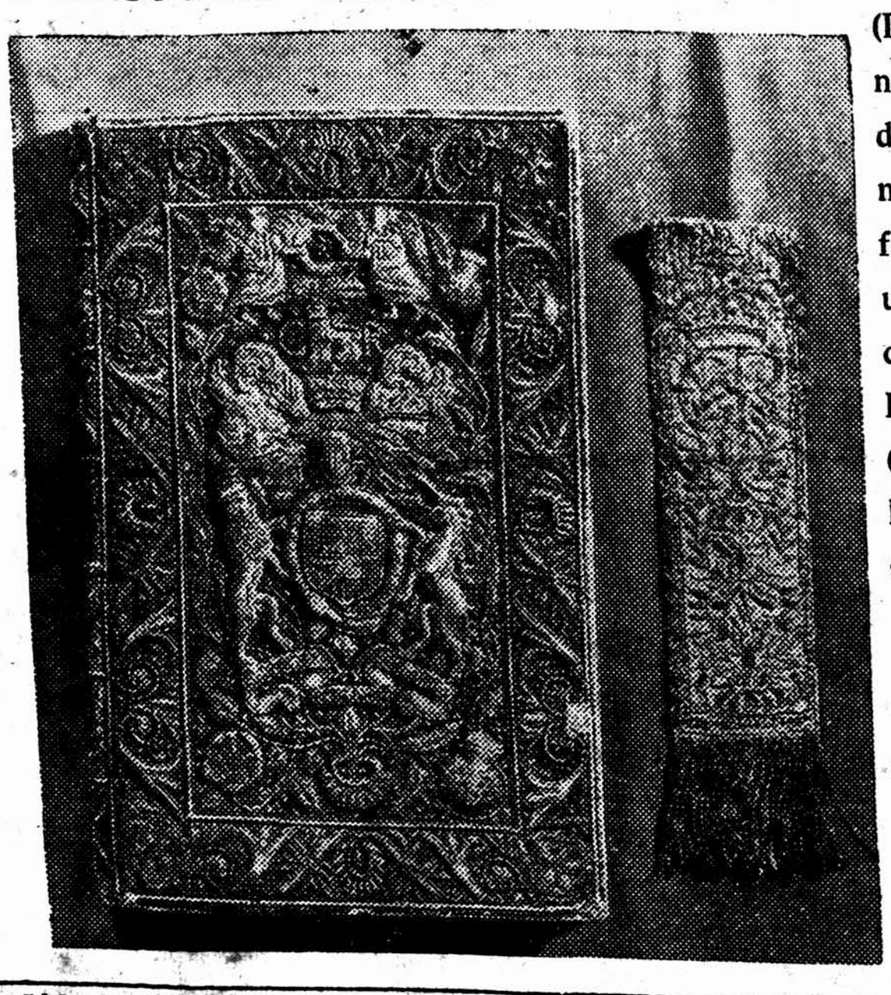

(Left) "The Arsenal," a famous drawing by Leonardo da Vinci, from among the unique da Vinci collection at the Royal Library. (Right) Prayer Book, bound in silver bullion work on light blue velvet, bearing the arms and cipher of Charles II, 1660-1685.

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